The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,279.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 12, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Ethiopia, 1,132 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 20th July, at noon.

	July.		August.
Leave Bombay	20	Leave Madras	2
„ Carwar	22	„ Coconada	4
„ Narrakal	24	„ Vizagapatam	5
„ Tuticorin	26	„ Bimlipatam	5
„ Colombo	27	„ Gopalpore	6
„ Galle	28	„ False Point	7
„ Negapatam	30	Arrive Calcutta	8

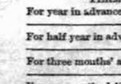
During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin; but passengers for the Nelliserries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.		Down.	
	July.		August.
Leave Bombay	24	Leave Bussorah	13
„ Kurrachee	29	„ Bushire	17
„ Guadur	29		
	Aug.		
„ Muscat	1	„ Linga	19
„ Bunder Abbas	3	„ Bunder Abbas	21
„ Linga	4	„ Muscat	23
„ Bushire	7	„ Guadur	25
„ Fao	11	„ Kurrachee	28
Arrive Bussorah	9	Arrive Bombay	31

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday, at 4 P. M.

The steam-ship Comorin, 453 tons, 308 H. P., Commander J. L. Turner, will be despatched on Saturday, the 17th July, at 4 P. M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE fine steamer VISCOUNT CANNING, Albert Gottlieb, Commander, 531 tons Register, 120 H. P., will sail for the above Ports. Will have quick despatch. For freight and passage apply to BELL, VENTZ, & LUCIUS, Agents for Viscount Canning.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	0 8	0 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

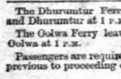
Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Tuesday, the 13th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. "BARODA," (1,873 tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain A. Parish, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Monday, the 12th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and Tickets procured previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the new Dock Head at Mazagon for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

H. S. BOSTOCK, Actg. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 6th July, 1869.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE fine A 1 Clipper Ship HER MAJESTY will be sent off with immediate despatch. For light freight or passage apply to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.

James Downie, Commander.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

(To sail on the 13th instant.)

THE A 1 Clipper Ship IVANHOE, 1034 tons register, Captain R. Robertson, has good accommodation for a few First Class Passengers, and will be despatched as above. For further particulars apply on board to Captain, or to Sir Charles Forbes & Co., Agents.

SUEZ CANAL.—The undersigned are authorised to book Goods through the Canal from Suez to Port Said.

Trains of Goods Lighters leave Suez every five days, arriving at Port Said about four days later.

Goods conveyed direct from the Steamers in Suez Roads to the Steamers in Port Said Harbour without landing.

Rate per ton of 1,000 kilogrammes fcs. 25.

The Passenger Boats from Suez to Ismailia have been discontinued until the opening of the new Maritime Canal.

Homeward Passengers desirous of visiting the Canal must proceed from Suez by the New Railway to Ismailia, whence the journey by the Maritime Canal to Port Said occupies about 14 hours and the fare is 20 fcs.

For all information respecting Steamers calling at Port Said, or other matters connected with the Canal, apply to

BLACKWELL & Co.,

Transit Agents of the Suez Canal Company.

NOTICES.

THE POONA HOTEL.

(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)

BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

JEWANJEE & Co.

Poona, 1st July, 1869.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the Junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

Jewanjee and Co., in thanking their numerous Patrons for their support, and solicitous to continue the favours, beg to state that they have REDUCED their CHARGES to FIVE RUPEES per DAY, till 15th September, 1869, for Travellers, Visitors, and Permanent Lodgers.

Under the present Management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is well adapted both for Families and Gentlemen, and at the Reduced Rates will be found a pleasant and economical residence even for Gentlemen residing permanently in Bombay. It is pleasantly and conveniently situated, being within five minutes' drive of the principal Station of the G. I. P. Railway and B. B. & C. I. Railway, and at a short distance from the landing places of the Harbour.

The Dining Hall is the largest in Bombay, and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The Table is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietors.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental Markets.

There are also several First Class Billiard Tables, and the Proprietors would commend their establishment to the notice both of Travellers and Residents.

Byculla Hotel, 2nd July, 1869

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 21st July.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Will be Published early To-morrow Morning.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—At the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, held this day, in the Office of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., the following RESOLUTIONS were carried unanimously:—

I.—Proposed by G. Masson, Esq., seconded by J. W. Brown, Esq.:—"That Thomas Wilson, Esq., do take the chair."

II.—Proposed by Thomas Wilson, Esq., seconded by W. Gonzon, Esq.:—"That the Report of the Directors which has been read, and the Balance-Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 28th February, 1869, which have been circulated amongst the shareholders, be approved and adopted."

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders was thereafter held, at which it was proposed by Ardaseer Manockjee Kala, Esq., seconded by Soonderas Bhoonath, Esq., and carried unanimously:—"That clause 42 of the Articles of Association of the Company be cancelled."

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

T. WILSON, Chairman.

Bombay, 10th July, 1869.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, No. 1 Nesbit Lane, at 3 P.M. on Monday, the 19th July.

To receive the Balance Sheet and Report for the year ending the 30th June, 1869.

To declare a Dividend.

To elect a Director in the place of Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year.

Immediately following the above Meeting, an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the place aforesaid, for the purpose of resolving that the following be the 14th Article of Association of the Company, in lieu of the present 14th Article thereof:—

"Messrs. Brice, Brown & Co., and such of the present partners therein, and such other person or persons as shall for the time being constitute the firm of Messrs. Brice, Brown & Co., shall be the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company, who shall be remunerated by a commission of 5 per cent. on the first cost of the works erected under their superintendence and 5 per cent. on the gross returns of the business of the Company."

For A. C. BRICE & Co.

MAHADOWROW WISSWANATHJEE.

Bombay, 10th July, 1869. Secretaries and Treasurers.

BASS & Co.'s INDIA PALE ALE,

Bottled by R. Porter & Co., London.

SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY,

IMPORTERS.

Orders are registered, and as shipments arrive are supplied according to priority.

Prices for Cash only.		Per doz.	Per cask.
Cask containing	3 dozen quarts	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 16 8
Cask „	6 dozen pints	3 12	22 8
Cask „	4 Imp. pints	4 0	16 0

HENRI KLASEREI'S FINE-FLAVOURED SHERRIES,

Warranted pure and unadulterated. The first expression of the best grapes.

GOLDEN SHERRY.

A rich and luscious Wine, case containing one dozen quarts Rs. 32 (White Capsules.)

FINE SHERRY.

A wholesome, invigorating, tonic Wine, case containing one dozen quarts ..... Rs. 26 (Black Capsule.)

EAST INDIA SHERRY.

Double-voyaged and of remarkably fine quality, case containing one dozen quarts ..... Rs. 34 (Blue Capsule.)

HENRI KLASEREI'S FINE-FLAVOURED BORDEAUX WINES,

Warranted pure and unadulterated.

CLARET.

Excellent quality and of mellowed character, case containing one dozen quarts ..... Rs. 14 (White Capsule.)

ST. JULLIEN, 1865.

A fine Wine, soft and of full bouquet, case containing one dozen quarts ..... Rs. 20 (Black Capsule.)

MARGAUX, 1865.

A choice expression of a fine vintage, and strongly recommended, case containing one dozen quarts... ... Rs. 30 (Blue Capsul

SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY,

SOLE IMPORTERS AND AGENTS FOR HENRI KLASEREI.

MR. J. NEUBERG,

6, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Just Received,
WHEELER AND WILSON'S
SILENT LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

Just Received,
JAQUES' CROQUET GAMES,
Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8.

Just Received,
CROQUET GAMES,
Shaped and Polished Mallets, white Hoops, with centre hoop & bell. Patent Clips and Starting Pins, numbered.
Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8.

Just Received,
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.

Just Received,
ENAMELLED IRON PLATES.
SOUP PLATES. CUPS AND SAUCERS.
BOWLS.
BAKE DISHES. MEAT DISHES. SAUCEPANS.
REVOLVING GRIDIRON.
ENAMELLED IRON BASIN AND EWER.

Just Received,
BASS & Co.'S PALE ALE, IN QUARTS.

Just Received,
BASS & Co.'S PALE ALE, IN PINTS.

Just Received,
GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT, IN QUARTS.

Just Received,
GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT, IN PINTS.

CLARET, 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

ST. JULLIEN, in quarts, at	Rs 14
MARGAUX, in quarts, at	„ 18
ST. ESTEPHE, in quarts, at	„ 16
Do. in pints, at	„ 8
PAULLAC, in pints, at	„ 7
MEDOC, in pints, at	„ 6

SHERRY WINE,

To close consignment, at Rs. 15 per dozen.

PORT WINE,

Pure and Sound Old Wine.

COGNAC VIEUX,

No. 2 quality, at Rs. 20 per dozen.

AYA PANA,

A very Superior Liquor, and the best cure for Indigestion, Rs. 20 per dozen.

Labels—Green and Yellow.

CHEROOTS.

TRICHINOPOLY.	HAVANNA.
PONDICHERRY.	MANILLA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPORTING.—DONCASTER ST. LEGER, 1869.—The following ODDS on the LEGER can be OBTAINED by applying, by letter, to R. S. V. P., care of Pallonjee, Adelphi Hotel, Bombay:—

5 to 4 agst	Pero Gomez.	10 to 1 agst	The Drummer.
2 to 1 —	Pretender.	10 to 1 —	Duke of Beaufort.

Long Odds against any others.

MAGDALA HOTEL,

No. 51, CIVIL LINES,

POONA.

CLOSE TO THE RAILWAY STATION.

First Class Accommodation for Families and Gentlemen.

NOTICE.—KHAMGAON—WEST BERAR. A TRAVELLER'S BUNGALOW has been OPENED here THIS DAY. A Messman in attendance.

CHARLES WODEHOUSE,
Assistant Commissioner.

Khamgaom, 9th July, 1869.

NOTICE.—WANTED, a competent Person to fill the situation of PURVEYOR in the J.J. HOSPITAL in Bombay. He must be capable of writing and reading English, and conversant with accounts.—Applications, with testimonials, to be addressed to the undersigned, by whom all further information required will be furnished.

L. M. DAVIES, Major,
For Executive Commissariat Officer Presidency

Bombay, Executive Commisariat Office, 10th July, 1869.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—

To POLICY-HOLDERS.—The Committee appointed to enquire into the position of the above Company have prepared a PRELIMINARY REPORT. Any Policy-holder desiring to receive a copy of the same will do so, on forwarding a foolscap-size addressed envelope, with a three-anna stamp, to the undersigned.

Committee—J. F. Watkins, Esq.; A. H. Blechynden, Esq.; J. B. Knight, Esq.; S. H. Robinson, Esq.; C. Lazarus, Esq.; R. Hollingberry, Esq.; F. F. Wyman, Esq.

F. F. WYMAN,
Hare Street, Calcutta.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ATMARAM MOOLCHUND has contracted to LEND and ADVANCE a sum of the MONEY, on the Security of all that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house with the appurtenances, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, under No. 35, in the Oart called ZANTOOL, or 2nd Portuguese Lane, belonging to the Confraria of S. P. S. Francisco of the Church of Nossa Senhora de Esperança, and bounded on the east by the house and compound of the General Assemblies Institution, on the west by the house of John Fascod de Mello, on the north by the house of Francisco O. Peuls, and on the south by the house of Mrs. Anna de Souza, and lately purchased by Rustomjee Ardaseer Davur. Any person or persons having any CLAIM or CLAIMS, by way of inheritance or otherwise, should make the same known to us, at our Office, situate in Rampart Row, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be precluded from making such claims, and the mortgage will be completed without reference to such claim.

MANISTY & HURRELL,
Mortgagee's Solicitors.

Bombay, 10th July, 1869.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, ntrance Bell Lane. M. B. COHEN & Co.

20th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

NOTICE.—The TRANSFER REGISTERS of the PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION and DOCK COMPANY, Limited, are CLOSED from 1st to 14th July, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GEORGE BLAIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st July, 1869.

NOTICE.—All Persons having CLAIMS against, or being INDEBTED to, the ESTATE of the late Mr. ALEXANDER PURDIE, Inspector No. 19 Contract G. I. P. R., are requested to COMMUNICATE with the undersigned, within three months from this date.

A. F. DOBBS,
Judicial Superintendent of Railways,
H. H. Nizam's Dominions.

Goolburgah, 6th July, 1869.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).—The Directors have reserved, for distribution in India, a limited number of the NEW ISSUE of SHARES, and applications for the same will be received by the undersigned until further notice.

The Shares will be allotted at par, and Calls must be paid as follows:—

On application	£ 1	per share.
„ allotment	„ 2	„ „
31st August, 1869	„ 2	„ „
28th February, 1870	„ 2 10s.	„ „
31st May, 1870	„ 2 10s.	„ „

Forms of application can be obtained at the Bank.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

CAUTION NOTICE.—With reference to the Advertisement caused to be published by Messrs. Bomanjee Dossabhoy & Co., Auctioneers, that under instructions from my landed property called Ghurwady, numbered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 434, situated at Mahim, will be sold by them at their Rooms, on the 19th instant. I hereby inform the public that I have paid all the monies due to the said mortgagee, Dadabhoy Dossabhoy Baxter, in respect of the said mortgage, and that a dispute with respect to the same is still existing between me and the said Dadabhoy Dossabhoy, and I warn and caution them against purchasing the said property; and if after this information any person or persons purchase the same, he, she, or they will do so on their own risk and peril.

GUNPUTROW VENCAJEE DEWADKUR.

Bombay, 5th July, 1869.

KURRACHEE MUNICIPALITY.—A Meeting for the election of a Municipal Secretary and Surveyor will be held at Kurrachee as soon after the 23rd of August, 1869, as may be practicable.

Candidates are requested to forward their applications, accompanied by a statement of their qualifications and terms, and by any certificates (in original) of former service they may possess, to the undersigned, so as to arrive not later than the 16th August 1869.

If the original certificates are required to be returned at once they should also be accompanied by copies.

No applications arriving at a later date than the above will be attended to.

Any further information will be afforded by E. Nash, Esq., the present Secretary, or by

W. R. LAMBERT, Lieut.-Col.,
Magistrate and President Kurrachee Municipality.

Kurrachee, 16th June, 1869.

THE FREERE LAND COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, 1 Church Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th July next, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions, passed this day:—

1. That the Frere Land Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily.

2. That Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy be appointed Liquidator, and his remuneration be Rs. 1,000 only.

3. That the Liquidator be authorized to transfer and sell the lands, buildings, ingredients, and immovable property, furniture, effects, assets, rights, business, and good-will of the Frere Land Company, Limited, to the Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited, and to receive in compensation for such transfer, and sale 3,750 fully paid up shares, of the nominal value of Rs. 150 each, in such last mentioned Company, such last mentioned Company undertaking to discharge and pay the debts and liabilities of the said Frere Land Company, Limited, and to carry out and perform the agreements, contracts, and obligations of the said Frere Land Company, Limited.

MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE, Secretary.

1 Church Street, 26th June, 1869.

RE MAHOMED ISMAIL KHAN, deceased Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866." Notice is hereby given, that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having claims upon or against the estate of Mahomed Ismail Khan, deceased, late of 204 Rue de Rivoli, in the City of Paris, in the Empire of France, Esquire, a subject of the Shah of Persia, who died at No. 204 Rue de Rivoli aforesaid on the 29th day of August, 1868, and Letters of Administration of whose personal estate and effects (with the exemplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, issued out of the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England annexed) were on the 10th day of June, 1869, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Henry Randall Cormack, of Bombay, British Merchant, a partner in the firm of Messieurs Sir Charles Forbes and Company, and one of the constituted attornies of Mahomed Nubbee Khan, Esquire, (son of the late Mahomed Bagnor Khan Scherance), the sole executor of the last Will and Testament of the said Mahomed Ismail Khan, deceased, are required, on or before the 16th day of July, 1869, to send to Messieurs Rimington, Hore, and Langley, of Bombay, Solicitors for the said administrator, the particulars of their claim upon or against the said estate, and that at the expiration of such time the administrator will hand over the whole of the assets of the said deceased to the said Mahomed Nubbee Khan as such executor, having regard to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the said estate, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required to pay or account for such debts or property to the said administrator.—Dated this 16th day of June, 1869.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Solicitors, Bombay.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the TOWN HALL, on MONDAY, the 19th day of July, 1869, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the following business will be submitted for consideration:—

1. Letter from the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, dated 26th May 1869, requesting the Clerk of the Peace to lay before the Worshipful Bench at their next Meeting his resignation of the Office of Member of the Standing and Finance Committees.

2. To elect a member in the room of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, resigned.

3. Government Resolution No. 339 E—1393, dated 5th June 1869, stating that Captain Tulloch's services being no longer required by the Government or by the Municipality of Bombay, he may proceed to his own Presidency after the 11th instant.

4. The Municipal Commissioner's Memorandum on Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee's, Figures and Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee's Reply thereto.

5. Appointment of Auditors for 1869.

6. Petition, dated 5th July 1869, from certain Residents of Cowasjee Patel Tank Cross Lane, on the subject of the introduction of Lights into their Lane.

7. Municipal Commissioner's Annual Report for 1868.

8. Extracts of Proceedings of the Finance Committee.

9. Revised Estimate of Income for 1869 submitted by the Municipal Commissioner.

10. Mr. Blaney to propose that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit, for the information of the Bench of Justices, any correspondence which may have passed between himself and Government regarding the dismissal of Mr. Aitken from the Office of Executive Engineer of the Municipality, and the appointment of an officer to succeed him.

11. Mr. Narayen Vasudeyjee to draw attention to a paper on wharfage dues, addressed to Messrs Nicol & Co., which appeared in the "Times of India" of the 30th June, and to submit to the Bench the following Resolution:—

"That the Clerk to H. M.'s Justices be requested to state what steps have been taken by him to give effect to a Resolution, passed by the Bench of Justices, at a meeting held on 16th October 1867, to the effect, that the opinion of counsel be obtained, as to the legality or otherwise of some of the fees, levied at anthorised wharfs in Bombay, not owned by Government, and that if nothing has been done, the Clerk be requested to explain the cause of such omission."

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 9th July, 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

LONDON HOUSES	Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE	Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	Colombo,	New Zealand,
Calcutta,	Kurrachee,	Manilla,
Madras,	New York,	New Orleans.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms and better value than any other House in Bombay.

Being IMPORTERS on the LONDON and BORDEAUX Markets, we are, of necessity, in the most favourable position to supply the public with genuine Wines and Spirits on favourable terms, and from our experience, derived from over FIFTY YEARS' trading in them, we confidently assert our ability to please all tastes, and we solicit comparison with competitors' Brands at our quotations.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted: these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, where full examination of all Still Wines prior to delivery is allowed, but we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage.

4th. That our advertised quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but cannot guarantee loss arising from atmospheric or climatic influences; we take this risk by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

Our Sparkling Wines are not to be equalled at our quotations; we invite comparison.

CLARETS.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

	Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton, Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Rauzan, Black capsule, „	„ 25 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Loudville, Blue capsule, „	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
Chateau Palmer, Blue capsule, „	„ 22 0	
Chateau Larose, Yellow capsule, „	„ 18 8	„ 10 8
St. Julien, Green capsule, „	„ 17 0	„ 10 0
Medoc, Red capsule „	„ 15 8	„ 9 0
Medoc, White capsule, „	„ 13 8	
Sauterne, Red capsule, „	„ 22 0	

BUEGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0 Rs. 17 0
Nuits, ditto	„ 26 0
Macon, ditto	„ 21 0
Chablis, ditto	„ 22 0

CHAMPAGNES.

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Magnums, Finest Dry	Labelled... Rs. 74 0
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil,	„ „ 36 0 Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil	„ „ 32 0 „ 17 8
Good Sparkling, Silver Foil	„ „ 27 0 „ 14 8
for Ball purposes	

GERMAN WINES.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36 to 19 8
Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil	„ 32 „ 17 8
Moselle, Still, Marcobrunner	„ 34 „
„ Brauneberger	„ 25 „
Hock, Johannisberger	„ 42 „
„ Forster Thaminer	„ 34 „
„ Rudesheimer	„ 26 „
„ Hochheimer	„ 23 „

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption.

(Our own Brand.)

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	„ 28 0
Sherry, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	„ 22 0
do. Blue seal, very pale and dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Brown seal, pale dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18 8
do. White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine	„ 15 0
Marsala, Virgin Pale	„ 15 8
Madeira, East India (one voyage) very choice	„ 33 0

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity. Trade mark	Rs. 30 0	
Black seal, a Dessert Wine—mature	„ 24 8	„ 14 0
Red seal—a good quality Wine	„ 18 0	

SPIRITS.

The undermentioned Spirits of our own Shipping and Brand are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels. These Labels were in shape (Heart shape) originated by us in 1842, and have since been continuously affixed to all Bottles containing our well-known Cognacs. Some of our competitors have recently introduced totally distinct quality Cognacs with same shaped Labels and distinguishing Seals. Healthy competition we invite, but fraudulent imitations we think it right to expose:—

Cognac, superior, very Old Pale Black capsule	Rs. 32
Cognac, superior, Old Pale Yellow capsule	„ 28
Cognac, Pale, Old White capsule	„ 22
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality Do.	„ 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality Do.	„ 21
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish Do.	„ 23
Scotch... Do.	„ 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case) Do.	„ 21

LIQUEURS,
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

The finest: cheap French imitations we d not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara	„ 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	„ 20	

We take shipping orders for wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100 in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits according to age, at per Gallon.

TERMS.

To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase.

Three months' credit allowed to approved parties, without discount.

INTEREST will be charged at 10 per cent. per annum beyond three months.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them as economically from our Bombay Godowns, as from London houses direct, while our Stocks afford much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed very liberal discount and credit.

WE are empowered to receive indents for Carriages of every description from the Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.

Particulars and illustrations of the above can be obtained at our Offices in Dean Lane, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

CHAMPAGNES, &c.

BRAND,
C. TOVEY.

"An Eagle displayed with

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady for Elphinstones—other shares declining.

CALCUTTA.—6TH JULY, 1869.

Government Securities.—One purchase of 4 per cents. was made at Rs. 5-0, and three or four at Rs. 5-4 to 5-2 discount; time-bargain contracts were passed for one lakh at Rs. 5-8 and half-a-lakh at Rs. 5-6 discount, for deliveries in one month. Public Works 5 per cents. were bought, for an order, at Rs. 4-12 premium. 5 per cents. of 1856-57 were in better demand to-day, but only one transaction was reported at Rs. 9-8 premium. Sales of 5½ per cents. took place at Rs. 14-2 and 14-4 premium.

The transactions in shares were—

National Bank shares, at Rs. 140.

Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares, at Rs. 196, exclusive of the dividend.

16 Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares at Rs. 295½ each.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 10.

Persse, Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps, to appear before a medical board, from North Canara.

Hunter, Lieutenant, 24th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 10.

Stock, Brigadier General, Commanding Bombay District, on leave, to Poona.

DISTRICT MORNING ORDERS.

By Brigadier General Stock, Commanding Bombay District.

Bombay, 10th July, 1869.

Brigadier General Stock, Commanding Bombay District, having proceeded on leave to Poona, all reports and returns to be made to Colonel Beale, 22nd Regiment N. I., the next senior officer.

Captain S. Edwards, Deputy Quarter Master General, has obtained leave of absence for sixty days from the 19th instant.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—10TH JULY.

London ..	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.
	Cases	£1 10s. 0d.	Nominal. ,,
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	Nominal. ,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d.	to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 5s. 0d.	to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool	Myrabolams & Coir Bundles	£0 10s. 0d.	to £0 12s. 6d. ,,
	Seeds	£0 17s. 6d.	to £1 0s. 0d. ,,
	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	Nominal. ,,
Havre ...	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£4 0s. 0d.	to £4 5s. 0d
	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10	per bale.
China ...	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships		Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0	to 2 12 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 and Charges	Calcutta Port
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	H. Van Brabant	Strohmeger	Bangkok.
	Cora Linn	Lamont	Liverpool.
	Euphrates (s)	Sharp	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Mula (s)	Winckler	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Ship Kenilworth, Butler, to Galle."

Barque Charlie Palmer, Hoffmann, to Batavia.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—

Steamer Bengal, to China.

Steamer Golconda, to Aden and Suez.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July				
July	5	Arabia (s)	Sanders	Singapore, June 10
		Moolton (s)	Beasley	Suez, June 13.
		Curtabarn	Young	Liverpool, April 6.

DEPARTURES.

July	3	Simla (s)	——	——
		Schah Jehan	——	——
	6	Duke of Argyll	——	——
		Star of Albion	——	——

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July	5	Adamant	Boyd	Mauritius.
	6	Himalaya (s)	Atkinson	N. Ports.

DEPARTURES.

July	6	Corings	——	Calcutta.
		Burmah (s)	——	Calcutta.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PEEL—July 11th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of W. F. Peel, Esq., of a daughter.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

BOY—July 3rd, at Patna, Goolearbagh, the wife of Captain P. Boy, of a son and daughter.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

DAVIES—July 2nd, at Coimbatore, the wife of Major A. M. Davies, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

MARRIAGE.

WILLIAMS—GAVIN—July 3rd, at St. John's Church, Roorkee, by the father of the bride, George R. Carlisle Williams, Esq., B. C. S., to Minnie, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. F. A. Gavin, Chaplain of Roorkee.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 12, 1869.

A NOVELTY in the history of the Second Empire—a Ministry has resigned. Heretofore Ministers, individually, have retired from power when, as in the case of de Persigny, they failed to carry out the Imperial will, or as in the case of Achille Fould and Drouyn de Lhuys radical differences had arisen between them and their master. But we remember no instance of a collective resignation like that which, according to the telegram received on Saturday, had taken place a day or two before. Nor is the collective resignation the sole remarkable characteristic of the political situation. The cause of the step taken by Ministers increases the gravity of the incident, we might almost say event. For, we are told that in a contest between M. Rouher and the Legislative Body, the Emperor gave his voice against his Ministers, and the consequence was the resignation of the Cabinet. Oddly enough the question of Ministerial responsibility, which the Chamber desired to debate, was included among the series of what the French call interpellations framed by the Opposition; and although the Emperor would not consent to any debate on that important subject, yet the resignation of the Ministers is an indirect admission that they are responsible. It is quite true that the French theory admits responsibility to the Emperor alone, and an individual, not a collective responsibility. They are or were supposed to be clerks who executed orders, not independent agents who initiated a policy or even a special measure. Of course a man in the position of Minister of State, like M. Rouher, necessarily possessed a great deal of power, but it is not long ago since M. Rouher himself declared that the Emperor was all and the Ministers nothing. But this only deepens the serious character of the recent resignation; because it shows the agents in conflict not only with the Chamber but with their principal. Still more significant is the disclosure of vacillation in the head of the State; for the Ministers must have met the Chamber after having taken the Emperor's orders on the line of conduct to be pursued; yet we see that before an outburst of the new Opposition the Emperor changes his tactics and leaves his Ministers in the lurch. Such a brilliant success at the very opening of the campaign cannot fail to encourage and invigorate the Opposition, and it would be quite contrary to French nature were they not to follow up their victory by fresh demands. To M. Rouher, his defeat and his abandonment by the Emperor, must have been a very painful surprise. To M. Emile Ollivier the yielding of Napoleon must be a most hopeful sign.

The essential question is how far the Emperor is impressed by the power of the Opposition. The result of the elections excited only anger in the Imperial breast. Time and reflection modified and diminished that sensation. There is a great difference between the wrathful tone of the letter to Baron de Mackau, and that of the letter to M. Schneider, the President to the Legislative Body. The vague sentence, "My Government will continue the work of reconciling strong power with liberal institutions," is thoroughly Napoleonesque, and might have been uttered by the Great Napoleon under the terrible pressure of 1815. But it offered as much encouragement to the Opposition as of comfort to the Bonapartists. That example of the strategical employment of words, taken together with the recent concession or show of concession to the Opposition does favour the guess that the Emperor, on second thoughts, estimates the force of the hostile element in the Chamber at a much higher rate, and deems it altogether more formidable than he did at the first blush. But if this inference be well founded it opens up a prospect of the future quite new in the Imperial annals. The surrender of his Ministers implies a weakening of the Emperor's will; the Opposition will not be slow to perceive and profit by that symptom; and the strife will now be to determine whether the Emperor can hold out against repeated and sustained Parliamentary attacks. Here lies the danger for the Empire. So long as Napoleon III. retains his senses, and a clear perception of the conditions under which he has been allowed to rule, he will remain master; but if his will is shattered, the Empire at any moment may topple down. Everybody sees that it does not rest even on bayonets—but on what we may call the political sanity of the Emperor. There is not a single solid political institution of imperial construction in France. Once destroy the will of the Emperor and you have destroyed the Empire. For the army will obey the prevailing power whatever that may be, and is only an imperial political force so long as the Emperor holds his own. The late elections showed that very little was wanting to revive popular passions; and the vital question is whether the Emperor will retain his personal ascendancy, or whether fear of the Opposition will induce him to attempt one of those compromises which end in ruin.

OUR daily contemporary, we regret to see, has endorsed the silly verdict which Dr. Barton's *ad captandum* speech elicited from a petty jury at the recent Criminal Sessions. Not by such means shall we improve our Municipal administration. Now, we say that the jury which delivered that verdict had been kept in ignorance of the facts, and had the facts been stated, no recommendation to mercy could have been made. For example, Dr. Barton's "inexperienced youth," the accused, had been eighteen months in the employment of the Municipality. He was of respectable family and well-educated; yet, so lax was the system, that it had demanded and had obtained from the accused security to the extent of Rs. 4,000! Why were these facts not brought before the Court and the petty jury? Then as to the lax system. It is this. A receiver, such an one as the accused, attends on a fixed day in each week to pay over the cash he has recovered. He has to account for all the bills entrusted to him—that is give up the bills or the money. When settled with, he receives a new set of bills, each of which is entered on a register and the register is signed by the receiver. One would say that embezzlement is impossible under that system. What made it possible in this case? Why the fact that the accused and convicted was in league with the Head Clerk of the office, and thus their tricks escaped notice for a short time. Where is the laxity here? We have never shrunk from speaking plainly of our Municipal affairs, but cannot join in Dr. Barton's vulgar, and so far as his special pleading is concerned, baseless hue and cry. We hope the Chief Justice will take the facts into consideration when he deals with the absurd recommendation to mercy.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR arrived in Bombay from Poona on Saturday night at 9-45.

OUR contemporary has probably learned by this time that Colonel Walter Hamilton, and not "Colonel Kirkham," commanded the 78th at Lucknow.

THE public will be glad to know that the new Post Office has actually been commenced, and that the site will be on the Esplanade, and not near the Apollo Bunder.

SEVERAL appointments, long pending, have now been settled. Dr. Cruickshank will be Inspector of Jails; Mr. Nugent Daniell comes to Bombay as Deputy Commissioner of Customs; and Mr. Joshua King will be Collector of Bombay. All these appointments are "acting." Mr. Ovans has obtained the new Collectorship at Nassick.

THE Agent of the Bank of Bengal at Akyab has offered the sum of Rs. 3,000 for the capture of Moung Galay, the late treasurer of the Bank at that station.

BY the retirement of Colonels Philpotts and Green, says the "Pioneer," Majors Baillie and Blair obtain their Lieutenant-Colonelcies. The next two steps will promote Majors Burne and Yorke, and give Captain Franks, Cadre 12th Regiment Native Infantry, his Majority.

A SON and heir has been born to the Maha Rao Raja of Ulwur, who has received the congratulations of the Viceroy on this occasion.

FURTHER arrests of Wahabees (says the "Friend") have been made at Dinapore, so that the detective police may now resume their work in the Punjab with a good clue.

THE fourth Prince of Nepaul, Birindra Bikrama Shah, has been found guilty by the Sessions Judge at Benares and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 5,000, or a further term of one year's imprisonment in the event of the fine not being paid.

Dr. ROBERT ALDEN, of the Madras Army, we learn from the "Madras Mail," fell a victim the week before last, to jungle fever, while employed on the Upper Godavery works, which have caused so large an expenditure of human life. He entered the medical service so recently as April 1867.

WE learn from a Madras contemporary of the death on the 28th ult. of the Rev. T. Brotherton, M.A., (Cantab,) one of the oldest missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. He took part in three services on the preceding Sunday, and it was only that night that he was attacked by bilious colic to which he rapidly succumbed. He had been thirty-five years engaged as a missionary in Tinnivelly, and his sudden loss is much deplored. He was close on sixty years of age.

A PARTY of Krai Khoomees of the northern Arracan district lately attacked a village in the Chittagong district, and carried away seven persons as captives. Through the exertions of Mr. Davis, Superintendent of the Hill Tribes, the prisoners have all been released and made over to their relations. According to their statement, the raid was committed by a man named Kaloodat, with a view of exchanging captives with the Shadoons, who have a number of persons belonging to Kaloodat's village in their possession.

THE "Engineer" states that a Mr. Morgans has, for the last fifteen years, been maturing a plan by which ships of two thousand tons burden with their cargo on board are to be conveyed across the Isthmus of Panama in large tanks, running on twelve or more lines of railway and drawn by eight locomotives. The passage is only to occupy about one hour and a half, and Mr. Morgans says that there will be no difficulty in carrying it out.

ENSIGN L. J. H. GREY has been appointed to officiate temporarily as an Aide-de-Camp on the personal staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

THE appointment of Mr. H. G. Prichard, to be Solicitor to the Government of Madras, in succession to the late Mr. H. J. Brockman, has been approved by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

THE first examination for many years past, in Madras, of a Civil Servant in the Sanscrit language, was to be held last week at the Presidency College, without any aid, as was formerly the case, from Calcutta.

LORD NAPIER, the Governor of Madras, and suite, are expected to leave Madras on the 14th instant, and proceed to Salem, remaining there for two days. On the 17th His Excellency will go to the Shevaroys, and on the 22nd return to Salem, whence he will go via Ademancottah and Royacottah to Oossoor, where he is expected to arrive on Sunday, 25th July.

THE Government of India has expressed great satisfaction at the result of the annual Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition held at Lucknow on the 13th March 1869, and the 1st Battalion 11th Foot has been singled out for special commendation for the excellent result of the system in the corps, whose industrial display reflected high credit on the men and their families.

COLONEL J. G. O. FRASER, Madras Staff Corps, has retired. The Colonel, says the "Madras Mail," saw good service during the mutiny and was with Havelock in all those brilliant engagements which led to the first relief of Lucknow. He was afterwards besieged in that city until it was finally relieved by Lord Clyde. Colonel Fraser was severely wounded during the siege in a sortie from the Residency.

"WE learn," says the "Sind News," "that the Quarter Master General of the Army has requested the sanction of Government, in assimilation to the practice existing in the Bengal Presidency, to the issue, in this Presidency, of a lantern (bull's eye) for each British guard, with oil to burn all night in the proportion of 6 oz., from 1st October to 31st March; and 5 oz. from 1st April to 30th September."

WE see from the "Calcutta Gazette" that the following substantial appointments have been made:—Mr. V. H. Schalch and Mr. A. Money to be members of the Board of Revenue; Mr. C. H. Campbell to be Commissioner of the Presidency Division; Mr. C. T. Buckland to be Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division; Mr. F. B. Simson to be Commissioner of the Dacca Division, and Mr. R. P. Jenkins to be Commissioner of the Patna Division.

THE Russians (we quote the "Pioneer") seem to have stirred up against themselves all the fiery fanaticism of the Mussulmans of Bokhara by demanding that the King should send them his son and daughter as hostages until the amount of the tribute money had been paid. The King has notified the fact of this demand to the Meers of Kolab, Sherh-i-Sabz, and other provinces, and if these join him, it is thought he will raise the standard of the crescent and show fight. He is said to have borrowed the sum of 7,000 gold tillahs from the merchants of Bokhara, and to be collecting munitions of war preparatory to a struggle.

THE disqualification of two of the natives who were successful in the late Civil Service competition makes it interesting to note one or two of the provisions in the rules which candidates must comply with at the next examination in April 1870. Each candidate must send to the Commissioners, on or before the first of February 1870, a certificate of his birth showing that his age on March 1st, 1870, will be above seventeen and under twenty-one; a certificate signed by a physician or surgeon of his having no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him for the Civil Service of India; satisfactory proof of a good moral character; and a statement of the branches of knowledge in which he desires to be examined. Natives of India have been particularly cautioned to spare no effort to supply the preliminary certificates.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RESIGNATION OF THE FRENCH MINISTERS.

PARIS, 9TH JULY.

M. ROUHER having declared at the opening of the Corps Legislatif that it was a special session for the purpose of verifying the elections, and that Government would bring forward measures which he hoped would satisfy the wishes of the country in ordinary sessions, the Opposition nevertheless gave notice of a series of interpellations, involving among them the question of Ministerial responsibility. This the Ministers resisted, but the Emperor assented to the interpellations being put, with the exception of that which relates to Ministerial responsibility, and consequently the Ministers have resigned.

The Emperor is now considering as to the formation of a new Ministry, and it is rumoured he intends to consult the people by a plebiscitum.

THE ABYSSINIAN COMMISSION.

LONDON, 8TH JULY.

The Committee appointed to enquire into the expenses of the Abyssinian Expedition assembled for the first time yesterday.

Sir Stafford Northcote was examined, and said he had given carte blanche to the Governor of Bombay. He had been surprised at, but did not regret, the large expenditure, because had fewer men and transports been employed, the campaign would have been longer, and perhaps unsuccessful. The Committee adjourned until Friday.

Her Majesty's frigate Octavia has arrived from Bombay.

The Conservatives have carried the Virginia elections.

SPAIN.

Telegrams from Madrid announce that a Ministerial crisis has taken place.

The Russian Agent at Tabreez reports that thirty deaths from cholera are daily occurring in that city.

REJECTION OF THE LIFE PEERAGE BILL.

LONDON, 9TH JULY.

The House of Lords have rejected the Life Peerage Bill on the third reading.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Grant Duff, replying to Sir C. Wingfield, said that steps had been taken to accelerate Indian appeals.

In reply to Mr. Kinnaird he said no dissents were as yet entered in the Council Minute Book relative to the Indian Railway question.

Mr. Grant Duff also stated that the North-Western medal had been ordered at the suggestion of the Indian Government, who, however, had not recommended a Bhootan medal.

Captain Vivian, replying to Mr. Stacpoole, said it was impossible to relieve more than five regiments in India annually.

Sir H. Bulwer, upon an appeal from Mr. Gladstone, relinquished his motion, relative to the Alabama claims.

2,000 miles of the French Atlantic cable have been laid.

STRANDING OF THE BARQUE ALEXANDRA NEAR MADRAS.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

MADRAS, 10TH JULY, AFT.

The barque Alexandra left on Thursday last for Liverpool and went ashore yesterday near Covelong. The Second Assistant Master Attendant, with a number of boats, have gone to render assistance. It is said the steamer Punjab has been sent to get her off if requisite.

MR. BIRCH.

SIR CHARLES JACKSON has birched Mr. Sylvester Douglas Birch, late of the Madras Civil Service, but now retired in a fine style. He says that that gentleman "was remarkable for idleness and was incompetent." But this is not all. Mr. Birch, when in Madras, was remarkable for impecuniosity, yet, strange to say, he resigned the service and bade a long lingering farewell to India, from Bombay, in 1865, possessed of several lacs of rupees, on the strength of which he now lives in clover at home. Other officials made lots of money during the Bombay phrensy, but lost it all, and are liable for heaps besides. Mr. Birch, taught by the averted glance of fortune that he had had occasion to regret for many a year, kept what he made, and cut the country. Truly a very remarkable man. We wonder if taking into due consideration that he "violated Government orders" he will be kindly relieved of the trouble,—which it must really be to so wealthy and idle a man,—of drawing his pension. It would not be a bad precedent to establish.—*Madras Mail.*

THE PEARL FISHERIES OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

THE pearl oyster (writers the *Madras Mail*) appears inclined to bid farewell to the shores of Tinnevelly for ever, and various reasons are being alleged as to the cause of its gradual but sure disappearance. We do not pretend to be able to solve the problem, but it is well known that fish cannot live in water beyond a certain density, or to speak "learnedly," cannot without injury be exposed to a pressure of more than three atmospheres, and it is also known that marine animals derive from the water the solid matter which forms their shells. Now, the disgusting filth which the returning tide carries twice in the 24 hours from the beach at Tuticorin; to say nothing of the contribution from the shipping, is sufficient to contaminate the water, to such an extent that molluscs less delicate than the pearl oyster might, without exaggeration, be supposed to flee the polluted waters. The suggestion thrown out is worth considering, for the scene beneath the jetties on the beach are disgraceful and odious, and the wonder is that the merchants have tolerated the disgusting nuisance so long and so patiently.

AFGHANISTAN.*

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

11*th June.*—As troops have been virtually taken from Sirdars Mahomed Ismail Khan and Fatteh Mahomed Khan, they feel so much ashamed that they do not accompany the Ameer's Sowaree when it appears in the Chamun, the Baghi Shahee, and other places.

A number of Sirdars, in this day's Durbar, made recommendations to the Ameer for the return to Cabul of Sirdar Jallalooddeen Khan, son-in-law to the Ameer, and now at Rawul Pindee, in the Punjab. The cause of his banishment is stated to have been that the Sirdar did not treat his wife (now at Cabul) well. The Ameer replied that he would not himself write to Jallalooddeen Khan on the subject, but should Sirdars Yakoob Khan and Fatteh Mahomed Khan desire to do so, they were at liberty. Accordingly these Sirdars have written letters to Jallalooddeen Khan desiring him to return to Cabul in the hope of obtaining the Ameer's pardon, and the restoration of his former honours.

It was reported at Cabul this day that the battery of guns intended for Cabul had reached Karrauchee, and that Shah Murdan Khan had written to the authorities at Jellalabad to send 600 camels and mules to Peshawur for their conveyance as soon as possible.

12*th June.*—The Ameer this day ordered the Moostoufee Mirza Habeeboollah Khan to give a pension of Rs. 11 per diem to the mother of the late Wazeer Nizamooddoulah, whose daughter he recently married.

Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan has felt so much grieved since his troops were taken from him, that he has become a *khana nisheen*, and does not attend the Durbars. His two sisters were betrothed to the sons of the ex-Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan, but the Ameer has married them to the sons of Sirdar Wally Mahomed Khan, brother of the late Sirdar Fyz Mahomed Khan.

A few days ago the Ameer despatched Colonel Sirdar Khan to negotiate with the Kohistanee Chiefs for the disarmament of the Kohistanees. Kossids who reached Cabul this day state that the Colonel, on reaching Kohistan, was most barbarously murdered. This shows with what feelings the hill-men had received the news of the Ameer's intentions.

News also reached Cabul this day to the effect that Sirdar Ahmad Khan, with Sirdar Mahomed Zaman Khan, the late Commander of the Armies of the ex-Ameer, had gone to Peshawur from the Kohat route, to take shelter in the British territory.

13*th June.*—It will be remembered that the agents of the Khyber Chiefs were some time ago at Cabul, and that they went back with a proposal from the Durbar that the Khyberees should receive a certain allowance from the Cabul Government, and in return consent to allow British troops to locate from Boorj Haree Shunkur to Ally Musjid, and Cabul troops from the latter station up to Lallpoora. The Khyberees, it appears, have not consented to the proposal, and, having again raised disturbances, closed the pass. Great difficulty, it is apprehended, will now be felt in bringing guns and other ammunitions from Peshawur to Cabul, on account of the unsafety of the passage. The Ameer is very anxious about it, and has written to Sirdar Ahmud Khan, Meer Akbor of Jellalabad, and Alleejah Shah Murdan Khan, asking them to see to the conveyance of these guns, &c., with great efficiency and care.

News was received from Turkistan this day to the effect that the ex-Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan, while he stayed on the northern frontier of Persia, despatched Sirdar Mahomed Abdool Rahman Khan to the Russian Turkistan. The Sirdar first reached Kurkee, and having obtained an introductory letter from the Russian commandant at Kurkee, to the address of the Russian General, proceeded to Samarkand, where he has arrived, and has been a guest of Sirdar Sekandur Khan, son of the late Sirdar Sooltan Jan. A son of the ex-Ameer, Sirdar Mahomed Essa Khan, is also at Samarkand with Sirdar Sekandur Khan. It is not certain how far Abdool Rahman Khan's journey to Samarkand will be successful. The presumption is that, beyond the hospitality of Sirdar Sekandur Khan, it will be of no advantage.

14*th June.*—Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan is still a *khana nisheen*, and gives out that he will retire to Kohistan.

The following communication was received by the Ameer this day from Turkistan from Sirdar Mahomed Alum Khan:—"I am now at Tashkapool, and have appointed Dewan Nanuk Chund Governor of Tashkurghan, as instructed by the Durbar. Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan and Mahomed Easa Khan, after paying a flying visit to Samarkand, are now returning from that place, seeing that their prospects there could not become better any way. They have reached Kalab, and by the Hissar route are about to reach the city of Rostan, in the territory of Budakhshan, to assist Meer Jehandar Shah in his undertakings. Abdool Rahman Khan had no success during the short space he was at Samarkand, and will, it is believed, now remain at Budakhshan, without seeking any more to wage war with the Cabul Ameer. Jehandar Shah is still engaged in fighting with his rival brothers. We have assisted none of the parties as yet, although we shall have ultimately to defend the cause of the brothers of Meer Jehandar Shah, and to make that territory a tributary of ours."

15*th June.*—The Ameer this day took all the military power from Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan and his brother Mahomed Hossain Khan, ordering that both the brothers should in future have civil powers only, and have nothing to do with the army. This has resulted in their great dissatisfaction, although the Ameer knows best how to manage his affairs. The military command has devolved on only Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan and General Faramooz Khan.

As the Khyber Pass has again been disturbed, the Ameer ordered a purwanah to be written to Sirdar Meer Ahmud Khan, Governor of Jellalabad, directing him to proceed to Peshawur in person to make arrangements for the conveyance of guns to Cabul. The Meer Akbor has been informed that, until the Khyberees assume a peaceful attitude, guns and other stores should be kept at Boorj Haree Shanker under charge of the Ameer's servants.

By the latest accounts received from Turkistan, Sirdar Mahomed Easa Khan was at Kalab, and Sirdar Mahomed Abdool Rahman Khan at Charjooee, making his may to Rostan, in the territory of Budakhshan.

16*th June.*—Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan is being rather rigidly treated at the hands of the Ameer. Even those troops under his command who received pay from the Ameer have been withdrawn from his control, and Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, on pointing out to the Ameer the harshness of the measure, was answered by, the latter in the following terms:—"It is not Sirdar Ismail Khan, my son, who will alone be subject to this rule. I will in future require that no commandant of a force of more than 500 troops should continue in his duties for more than two years. In other words, the commandants of all my troops will be changed after two years. In this case, why should I hold Ismail Khan an exception?" It thus appears that no military officer commanding a number of troops exceeding 500 will continue in command for a term of more than two years. After two years of duty in one detachment he will be transferred to another detachment, and his place filled up by the officer for whom he will have to work for the next two years. By this excellent arrangement the intimacies or intrigues which the Sirdars in command of military troops used to keep with the latter will have no chance of being repeated.

17*th June.*—A purwanah was written this day to Ahmud Khan Meer Akhor, directing him to take 300 Golandazes (gunners) and 300 Kuldars with him to Peshawur to arrange for the conveyance of guns to Cabul. He has, however, been strictly informed that the gunners and others should be located only at Jamrood, and not allowed to visit Peshawur, lest they should prove troublesome to the British subjects, and by their savage-like habits disturb the public peace. Arrangements for the conveyance of these stores will be made with the Shinwaree and the Kaka Khyle tribes. The Durbar has issued strict orders with regard to the safe conveyance of these stores.

To-day, by order of the Ameer, the troops selected for Herat were ordered to locate at Killah Kazee, to march subsequently to their destination under command of Sirdar Fatteh Mahomed Khan.

A moorasillah was written by the Ameer this day to the address of His Majesty the Shah of Persia. The contents were not known. It will be despatched to the Governor of Mushed through Meer Afzul Khan and Sirdar Shere Ali Candaharee.

18*th June.*—Six battalions of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and five guns left Killah Kazee this day for Herat. Sirdar Fatteh Mahomed Khan has not as yet been ordered to proceed, and the troops now despatched are under the command of the respective commandants of their detachments.

Letters received from Herat this day state that Sirdar Mahomed Ibrahim Khan has imprisoned a large number of the residents of Ferah and Herat on a suspicion of their having been communicating with the ex-Ameer Azim Khan. There was a little disturbance, according to the same letters, at Ferah, which was duly suppressed.

* This letter was delayed on the way from Cabul to Peshawur, owing to the difficulty the kossids had to encounter in coming through the Khyber Pass, which has again been disturbed by the Afreedees.

AN EXTRAORDINARY ARREST.

A EUROPEAN supervisor in the Travancore D. P. W. has, it is said, been suddenly arrested by order of the Bombay authorities, and sent to Surat for his trial, for enticing and seducing a certain railway engineer's wife. The supervisor and lady lived in Travancore as lawfully married for the last five or more years.—*Madras Athenæum, July 6.*

PROPOSED VISIT OF LORD MAYO TO MADRAS.

LORD MAYO has decided upon paying a visit to the Madras Presidency shortly after the Duke of Edinburgh has left India or about April next. He contemplates making some sojourn at Ootacamund, where in all probability he will occupy the "Cedars." It is not yet known whether His Excellency will be accompanied by his Council, but there is much reason to believe that the members would not be sorry to visit the Neilgherries in preference to the less accessible and less healthy, Himalayas. Lord Mayo will doubtless make a tour through the more important districts of Southern India.—*Madras Mail.*

A SINGULAR RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

AN accident of a somewhat unusual kind occurred to the down passenger train from Allahabad to Jubbulpore on Wednesday morning last. After the train had passed the Jumna bridge, by some means or other the carriages became disconnected from the engine. As a matter of course the engine shot on ahead, and the carriages followed slowly after. The increase of speed told the driver that something unusual had occurred. He at once put on the brake and stopped the engine. The carriages, which were following slowly after, then ran into the tender of the engine, and three or four of them were smashed. None of the passengers was injured, except the traffic inspector, who, suspecting that something had gone wrong, put his head out of the window, and got badly wounded about the face.—*Pioneer.*

BANGALORE RACES.

ENTRANCES 1ST JULY.

Derby.

Ally Asker's .....b. a. h.....Rejected.

Omnibus.

Capt. Langford's.....b. aus. c.... .....The Stranger.

Bangalore Handicap.

Mr. Miller's .....b. aus. g.....Silvertail
Capt. Langford's.....g. aus. h.....Jupiter.
Ally Asker's.....g. a. h.....Grand Master.
Mr. Wilson's .....g. aus. g.....Alarm.
,, ,, ...r. aus. filly.....Fleur de lys.
Capt. Duke's .....r. aus. g.....Warrior.

Arab Sweepstakes.

Ally Asker's.....g. a. h.....Grand Master.
Mr. Miller's.....g. a. h.....Teazer.

Grand Stand Stakes.

Capt. Langford.....one nomination.
Ally Asker.....one do.
Mr. Wilson.....one do.
Capt. Duke.....one do.

POONA ASSEMBLIES, 1869.

A MEETING of the subscribers to the Poona Assemblies was held on Friday morning, at which the following resolutions were passed:—

That the subscription to the assemblies (to consist of three) be fixed at the following rates:—Single ticket to admit one person to the series of assemblies, Rs. 20. Family ticket to admit one gentleman and all the ladies of his family to the series of assemblies, Rs. 30. Single ticket to admit to one assembly only, Rs. 10. Family ticket to admit one gentleman and all the ladies of his family to one assembly only, Rs. 15.

That the following gentlemen be requested to form the committee of management:—The Hon'ble A. F. Bellasis, C. S.; Colonel Kemball, 24th N. I.; Colonel Francis, S. C.; Major Blowers, S. C.; W. Bernard, Esq., R. H. A.; H. B. McNeill, Esq., 3rd Cavalry; W. Mackie, Esq., 2nd Queen's Royals; Blake Humfrey, Esq., 8th King's Royals; Captain Hutton, 59th Regiment; Captain I. Dalrymple Clarke, Honorary Secretary.

That the committee circulate subscription lists as rapidly as practicable.

That the committee arrange to hold the first assembly on as early a date as possible.

THE MUTINY ACT OF 1869.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 2nd July, 1869.

THE subjoined General Order by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief is published for the information of the Army in this country, and will come into operation from the 19th July (instant), on which date the Mutiny Act and Articles of War of 1869 will be promulgated and brought into force in India.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief directs that, on the 19th instant, this order be read at the head of every regiment, corps, and detachment belonging to Her Majesty's British Forces, together with the altered sections of the Mutinty Act, and the new Articles of War; and that it be afterwards explained by battery, troop, and company officers to the men under their respective commands.

The attention of commanding officers is drawn to the Horse Gurads' G. O. No. 60, (specially issued on 14th May 1869), and No. 62 (specially issued on 21st idem), and the erratum in Horse Guards' G. O. No. 60 of 1869, all of which will be acted upon from the same date, viz., the 19th July 1869.

G. O. 46.—Fines for Drunkenness. [*Horse Guards, 20th April,* 1869.]

1. By the 78th Article of War of 1869 power is given to commanding officers to deal with the crime of drunkenness in the Army by the infliction of summary fines.

2. These fines are to be awarded in accordance with the scale now published (Appendix A), which is to be strictly and rigidly adhered to.

3. It will be seen that the fines are progressive in amount on the repetition of acts of drunkenness, but, on the other hand, are subject to reduction in proportion to the length of time elapsing between the offences, thereby holding out strong inducements to the soldier to abstain.

4. The fines are to be enforced by an actual daily stoppage, and not by a mere debit in the monthly account.

5. When the fine amounts to ten shillings, or a second fine has been incurred before a former one is paid, the daily stoppage will be 4d., but it is never to be less than 3d.

6. The fines for a second offence, while the soldier is already undergoing stoppage for a former act of drunkenness, will commence when the first is paid.

7. The soldier, in every case of fine, has the right of appeal to a court-martial.

8. Confinement to barracks at the discretion of the commanding officer, subject to the regulated limitations, may be combined with fine for drunkenness, should the aggravated nature of the case seem to demand such a course.

9. It shall be considered a rule that in all cases after the commission of an act of drunkenness, a soldier shall, where practicable, be kept in barracks or camp for 24 hours without punishment drill.

10. Imprisonment in the garrison cells shall not in any case be combined with fine for simple acts of drunkenness, though it may be added for serious offences in connection with drunkenness.

11. All awards of fine are to be entered in the regimental defaulters' book, and published in regimental orders.

12. Absence from tattoo to reveillé the following morning, is to be considered as equivalent to an act of drunkenness in calculating the amount of fine imposed by the scale (Appendix A).

13. The scale of fines is to be placed in a conspicuous position in every barrack-room.

14. The amount accruing from the fines will be formed into a general fund, to be applied under the direction of the Secretary of State for War to objects tending to the benefit of the soldiers of the Army generally.

15. The number of men who have been fined for drunkenness during the month—the number of fines—and the total amount of fines, are to be shown at the foot of the return of courts-martial.

16. All defaulters are to be permitted to enter the canteen during certain fixed hours in the day, say from 6 to 8 P.M.—By Command,

(Sd.) W. PAULEY, A. G.

Appendix A to G. O. 46.

SCALE OF FINES FOR DRUNKENNESS.

First and Second Acts.—Admonition or confinement to barracks at the discretion of the commanding officer.

For every subsequent act of drunkenness:—

If within 3 months of former act	If over 3 and within 6 months	If over 6 and within 9 months	If over 9 and within 12 months	If over 12 months.	When the 4 preceding acts have been committed in 12 months.
7s. 6d.	5s.	2s. 6d.	Company entry.	To be treated as the first act.	2s. 6d. to be added to the foregoing amounts.

The fines to be levied in colonial corps (the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment excepted) will in each case be one half the amounts above specified and the maximum daily stoppage is to be 2d.

REGULATIONS.

1. In every case a soldier who has been drunk shall be kept in barracks for 24 hours subsequent to the offence without punishment drill.

2. Confinement to barracks may be added to fine at the discretion of the commanding officer.

3. Absence from tattoo to reveillé the following morning is to be considered as equivalent to an act of drunkenness in calculating the amount of fines imposed by the above scale.

4. Forfeited service by imprisonment or absence is not to count in any calculation for exemption from fine.

5. When a fine is awarded the soldier has the right of appeal to a court-martial.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

BUSINESS IN THE HIGH COURT.

In giving some directions on Saturday as to the list of causes to be put down for hearing to-day in the First Division of the High Court, the Chief Justice remarked that it was impossible for him to sit in that court on Tuesday. As he had formerly said, there was important business to which he must attend on the other side of the court, so that it was impossible for him to sit in the First Division. His Lordship, however, suggested that he might sit on Wednesday if it were convenient for the members of the bar; but the Advocate General said that he rather thought such an arrangement would not be desired by the bar. Speaking for himself—and he believed the other members of the bar—he could say that they had very often engagements for that day, and their arrangements were made sometimes months before, so that it would not be convenient for them to have sittings on Wednesday. His Lordship said that in that case his suggestion could not be carried out; and the business was then proceeded with.

THE CAPTAIN AND CHIEF OFFICER OF THE SHIP GREAT NORTHERN.

The following is a complete list of the subscriptions received in aid of the fund for the benefit of the captain and mate of the wrecked ship Great Northern:—

	Rs.
Messrs. G. F. Pim & Co.	50
H. G. Dunlop, Esq.	50
W. Cooper "	50
A. Langley "	100
A. Thomson "	100
C. Currey "	50
Messrs. Cursetjee Muncherjee Sons	50
" W. Nicol & Co.	100
The London, Asiatic, and American Company, Ld.	50
Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co.	100
" Lawrence & Co.	50
" Remington & Co.	100
" Forbes & Co.	100
" John Farrar & Co.	50
" Bray & Mackintosh	20
" A. C. Gumpert & Co.	25
" Martin, Young & Co.	50
" Peel, Cassels & Co.	50
" Lyon & Co.	50
" Finlay, Scott & Co.	100
" Halli Brothers	100
" Finlay, Clark & Co.	100
" Sir Charles Forbes & Co.	100
" Leggatt & Co.	50
" Owen & Okell	50
John Connon, Esq.	50
Messrs. Robinson & Co.	50
" David Sassoon & Co.	500
H. S. Bostock, Esq.	100
A. Pope, Esq., of the ship Denmark	20
Captain Whiting, of the ship Royal Alfred	20
Wm. Bansley Esq., of the ship Henry Fernie	20
James Perizoua, Esq., of the ship Royal Alexandra	25
Dadabhoy Hurmusjee, Esq.	10
J. Westal, Esq.	10
C. D. Bentley, Esq.	10
J. Gordon, Esq.	10
E. L. H.	25
J. Ryan, Esq.,	200
Captain Courtenay	10
	Rs. 2,185

The following memo. was made on Tuesday last:—"Only one of the crew is remaining in Bombay, August Peterson, and he, having made his appearance to-day, was presented with Rs. 50; the remaining sum has been distributed—

" ¾ to Captain Trew Rs. 1,601-0-0
" ¼ to Mr. Jones " 534-0-0."

But we are informed that since the departure of Captain Trew, and before the payment was made to Mr. Jones, eight of the crew, who had re-shipped, have presented themselves, and in accordance with the general wish of the subscribers that the crew should participate, a payment has been made of Rs. 20 to each of the eight men; the balance, Rs. 374, has been paid to Mr. Jones, the mate. Mr. Jones has obtained employment.

We append the acknowldgments of Captain Trew and Mr. Jones:—

Bombay, 6th July, 1869.

To the Merchants and other persons who have assisted the captain and chief officer of the late Great Northern.

Gentlemen,—I beg leave to return you my most sincere thanks for the speedy and generous manner in which you have responded to the request of Mr. Cooper, viz., in assisting those who were rendered, I may state, destitute in a foreign land. Your liberality and kindness will be long remembered by myself, and I have no doubt by the whole of my late crew, who were, on arriving at the Sailors' Home, immediately furnished with clothing and money quite unexpectedly. 'Again thanking you, and praying it may not be any of your fates to be situated in the like position that I was on the 6th ult., I remain, gentlemen, gratefully your most obedient servant,

THOMAS TREW.

P.S.—I have received from Mr. Cooper the sum of Rs. 1,601-0-0 as my share of your liberality. T. T.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg that you will allow me, through your newspaper, to acknowledge the receipt of a sum of Rs. 374, a sum allotted to me out of a fund subscribed by the merchants and others in aid of Captain Trew, the master of the wrecked ship Great Northern, and for myself, as mate of the said unfortunate ship.

Allow me to thank the subscribers most warmly for their kind and liberal subscriptions.

Mr. Cooper has distributed a portion of the amount originally intended for me to eight of the crew, who have applied to him since Captain Trew left. I have got employment, and I am only too glad that the crew should participate.

C. J. JONES.

Bombay, 10th July, 1869.

DECISION REGARDING BENCHES ON THE STREET.

In the Fort Police Court on Friday Mr. Connon, the Acting Chief Magistrate, dismissed a case brought against Hormusjee Shapoorjee for having failed to comply with a notice from the Municipal Commissioner requiring him to remove a new bench in front of the house No. 25, Bazaar Gate Street, erected or projected on 23rd April last, contrary to section 137 of Act II. of 1865.

The Magistrate in giving his decision said—This case has caused me considerable anxiety, and I have hesitated as to the conclusion at which it is my duty to arrive.

The defendant is charged with not having complied with notice given him under section 137 of the Municipal Act to remove a bench described as new, and which I have personally inspected since these proceedings were instituted, in front of his house, situated in Bazaar Gate Street, and which bench is said to have been erected or projected by him in April last.

There is no dispute between the parties as to any material fact in the case; and therefore I have not taken any formal evidence in it. There has been a house on the site of the present one for far more than twenty years, and there was a bench in front of it also admittedly for more than that time. Such benches are common all over Bombay, especially where the ground-floors of houses have come to be occupied as shops, and when it becomes a particular object of the shopkeepers to push their wares in the view of the public as much as they can. They have all the appearance of being encroachments on the public streets. They are certainly public nuisances, and I sympathise with the Municipality in wishing to abate or rather abolish them. Still we can only have a common wish to do so according to law, and with that special regard to the acquired private rights of individuals which the English law so respects.

Last year the old house was taken down, and a new one built on the site. The old bench went with the old house, and when the new house was built, a bench which must be called new, according to the common use of language, was put up on the site of the old one. Thereupon the owner was served with such a notice as seems to be contemplated under this section, 137 of the Municipal Act, to remove his bench under certain pains and pena ties therein described, but previously to his being brought before a magistrate for not complying with this notice, the chief inspector in the Executive Engineer's Department of the Municipality, Mr. Duffy, had seen him and had warned him,—not at all offensively, so far as I know or believe, but still had warned him,—in some way that it would be better for him to remove his bench. Whereupon he did remove his bench, and no case was then (this appears to have been about February last,) brought before a magistrate, but in a week or two after the defendant re-erected his bench, and that is the offence, if it is one, for which he is now here.

I am aware that I once decided, soon after I joined this appointment, that new projections such as this are not allowable under the Municipal Act, but I have since held differently in many cases, and so far as this court is concerned, or as in events so far as I personally am concerned, it must now be held as decided that where such benches have existed continuously for twenty years or upwards the owners have acquired a prescriptive right to be allowed to let them remain as they are. The mere fact of mending or renewing such benches does not abate that right, and such mended or renewed benches are not encroachments or obstructions that can be removed in the summary way contemplated by section 137 of the Municipal Act.

The case of the defendant differs from those of others which have been before me only in this, that he voluntarily removed his bench for a fortnight or so, but at the solicitation—which he might naturally construe into an order (though I do not find it was given so)—of an officer of the Municipality. Did he thereby lose the right which I hold he previously had to have his bench in the place where a bench had been for so long before? I think not. It was not a perpetual but a temporary abandonment of the enjoyment. The decision of the Court of King's Bench on the case of Moore *v.* Rawson (7 B. and C. 332) which was cited by Mr. Nusserwanjee, pleader, at the bar, though it settled the principle that an analogous right to that of the defendant in this case, the right to light acquired by enjoyment may be lost by a discontinuance of the enjoyment, clearly saves the right of a party ceasing to enjoy who at the same time does some act to show an intention of resuming the enjoyment within a reasonable time. I think that the defendant did such an act in putting up his bench within a fortnight or so after he had removed it—not quite voluntarily, too, as I believe, but in deference to a wish or opinion, I do not say an order, of Mr. Inspector Duffy, but the defendant may be well excused for looking upon it, after the manner of the people of this country, as an official order, or something equivalent to that. I think the defendant's right to keep his bench where it is till he is compensated in some way for removing it remains unimpaired. I wish we could have all these benches removed, but it seems to me that this can only be done by way of compensation. The case is dismissed.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations was held at Poona on Thursday last. The following members were present. His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, G.C.S.I., President, H. E. Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., the Hon'ble S. Mansfield, C.S.I., the Hon'ble H. P. St. G. Tucker, the Hon'ble Colonel Marriott, C.S.I., the Hon'ble A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I., the Hon'ble Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, the Hon'ble Venayekrao Appa Saheb of Koorundwar, and the Hon'ble A. F. Bellasis.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Honorable Venayekrao Appa Saheb of Koorundwar and the Honourable A. F. Bellasis qualified as members of the Council.

PAPERS PRESENTED TO THE COUNCIL.

The Acting Under-Secretary (Mr. J. Jardine) presented the following papers:—1. Letter from the Secretary to the Council of the Governor General for making laws, conveying the assent of the Governor General to the Bill for taxing professions and trades within the City of Bombay for municipal purposes, and forwarding at the same time the Governor General's observation on the Bill. 2. Letter conveying the assent of the Governor General to the Bombay Local Funds Bill. 3. Telegram and letter conveying the assent of the Governor General to the Bombay Town Duties Bill. 4. Letter stating that for the reasons given in the letter from the Secretary to the Council of the Governor General for making laws and regulations, numbered 2012, and dated 30th April 1869, the Viceroy has withheld his assent to the Bombay Municipal Loan Bill.

THE COTTON FRAUDS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The report of the Select Committee on this Bill was laid on the table.

THE DESTRUCTION OF USELESS RECORDS IN SIND.

The Honourable Mr. Mansfield, in proposing the first reading of a "Bill to authorise the destruction of useless records in the Courts in the Province of Sind," said it gave power to the Judge of the Sudder Court in Sind to make rules from time to time for the destruction of any records or papers belonging to the said Sudder Court, or in the Courts of Civil and Criminal Judicature subordinate to the Sudder Court, which might be considered useless or unworthy of permanent record. A similar Act was passed two or three years ago granting the same power to the High Court of Bombay, and it had been found necessary to extend the provision to the Sudder Court of Sind.

The Bill was then read a first and second time and considered in detail. It only consists of one section, and that and the preamble and title were agreed to without alteration. The Bill was read a third time and passed.

THE MUNICIPAL LOAN BILL.

The Honourable Colonel Marriott, in moving the first reading of the "Bill to empower the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay to raise a loan for temporary purposes," said that after an enquiry by a Select Committee and a full discussion in this Council, a Bill was passed empowering the Municipality of Bombay to raise a loan for fifteen lakhs of rupees, but the Governor General had withheld his assent from the Bill because the Government of India proposed to advance the money required from the Government treasury instead of such money being left to be raised from the public, as proposed by the Bill passed by this Council. As there appeared to be no possible objection to this change by which the Municipality would probably obtain money cheaper than they could in the market, he begged to move that the Bill be read a first time.

The Bill was then read a first time.

The Honourable Colonel Marriott said that, considering the general purpose of the Bill had been so fully discussed previously, and looking to the urgent wants of the Municipality, he begged to move that His Excellency the President should suspend the Standing Orders, so as to allow of the Bill passing through further stages that day.

The Standing Order having been suspended,

Colonel Marriott observed that, in moving the second reading of the Bill, he would draw the attention of the Council to the conditions which the Governor General in Council attached to the loan from the Government treasury. In his letter to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, the Secretary to the Government of India said, (*a.*) That an arrangement shall be made for the repayment of the whole of the loan within ten years, with interest, in a manner similar to that laid down in the Bill submitted for the sanction of His Excellency the Governor General. (*b.*) That such arrangement shall be made binding on the Municipality by a law passed by the local legislature, containing provisions making the payment of the Government debt with interest a first charge on the municipal revenue. (*c.*) That immediate and stringent measures shall be taken to bring the entire expenditure of the Municipality hereafter under full control, and that its income shall, as soon as may be possible, be raised to an amount sufficient to enable it to meet all its liabilities. (*d.*) That in addition to the annual instalments towards the re-payment of the loan, the necessary measure be taken to secure the annual payments towards its debt to Government on account of the Vehar Water Works and the Elphinstone Fund and of the loans raised in 1867 and 1868. Now it seemed to him (Colonel Marriott) that a literal compliance with the conditions of making the dues to Government a first charge on the municipal revenues, was open to objection, because there were at present holders of debentures on the security of a portion of the municipal revenues, and to make subsequent charges preferentially recoverable from that part of the revenue of the Municipality, would hardly be fair to the debenture holders. But for the purposes of the State it was unnecessary, as the sums which would pass through the hands of Government every year, would amount to at least double the amount due to it; and thus for all practical purposes Government would have a first claim upon the revenue of the Municipality. As to the third condition (*c*) that did not seem to be one which affected the action of this Council. With regard to the fourth clause, he found that the total debt due on the Elphinstone Fund was about Rs. 70,000, which would be extinguished within the year, and considering that the actual dues by Government on account of police and water rates, and contributions in lieu of water rates, would amount to double that sum, it would perhaps hardly be thought necessary to make further legal provision for securing the payment of this sum. With regard to the other parts of the last stated condition, he should propose to meet them by amendments which he would move when the measure was considered in detail, and he now begged to move that the Bill be read a second time.

The Bill was read a second time and was then considered in detail.

On Section I. Colonel Marriott proposed, in the first line, to omit the word "such" and to substitute "the," with a view to an addition to the preamble, which would make the change convenient. The amendment was agreed to.

Colonel Marriott said that after the word "the," in the fifth line of the same Section, he proposed to add the word "1st of August 1869."

This amendment was also agreed to.

On section II, line XI, Colonel Marriott moved the omission of the word "twelve" after "rupees" and the insertion of the word "sixteen," and that after the word "thousand" the word "five hundred" be omitted. He explained that this alteration was necessary, as it appeared that sixteen thousand rupees a month would be required to pay off the debt with interest in ten years.

This amendment was likewise agreed to.

When the Bill was further proceeded with, Colonel Marriott said he would premise that he proposed to move the insertion of two new sections which, if agreed to, would eventually come between sections II and III of the Bill as it stood, the first being a provision to secure the repayment of the sum due by the Corporation to Government on account of the Vehar Water Works, and the second, to secure the repayment of the loans raised by the Municipality in 1867 and 1868. With that purpose in mind, he proposed that in line 3 of section III. the words "such payment as aforesaid," should be omitted in order to substitute other words which would embrace the payments provided by the intended new sections.

In the course of some discussion,

The President observed that if the honourable member did not propose to move the third reading, the alteration might be made at the next meeting.

Lord Napier of Magdala suggested that the second reading only should be completed on the present occasion.

The President said that in this third section it was provided—"If the Municipal Commissioner shall neglect to make such payment as aforesaid, the Controller of Municipal Accounts shall within forty-eight hours report the fact to the Chief Secretary to Government." Now if default was made, how was it to be dealt with?

Colonel Marriott—Government have power to turn the Controller out of his office.

Mr. Tucker said Government had such power under the Act of 1865.

Mr. Mansfield thought the power Government already had over the Controller was quite sufficient.

Mr. Tucker wished to know whether the Council were quite in order, in discussing these two new sections which Colonel Marriott proposed to insert? These sections had never been circulated among honourable members, or been published.

The President said there was nothing to prevent new sections being added to the Bill.

Mr. Tucker—Probably nobody at this Council has any idea of what the new Bill will be like when these additions are made to it. Had I been aware that new sections, of which I know nothing, were to be introduced, I should have opposed the second and third reading at one sitting; because I think the public ought to have some opportunity of knowing what the Bill is like; these alterations will probably make it quite different from what the draft was.

The President said the Government of India had undertaken to advance money upon certain conditions, and whatever might be thought of those conditions he considered that under the circumstances, it was the duty of the Council to enforce them, more especially as the Municipality had already received a very considerable amount of the loan to meet its urgent wants.

Mr. Tucker remarked that this was a peculiar Bill having reference to the Vehar Water Works' debt and other matters in which the public were concerned. He meant that the Council were now proceeding in a very summary way, as the matters in question were those in which the public were affected. He suggested therefore that before it was further proceeded with the provisions of the Bill should be made more generally known.

The President asked Mr. Tucker whether he had read the letter from the Government of India?

Mr. Tucker said he had, but even honourable members had not been aware of what it was now proposed to add to the Bill.

The President said perhaps the honourable member would move some amendment?

Colonel Marriott said he thought the honourable member (Mr. Tucker) must be under some misapprehension as these amendments were merely meant to secure what was in fact already provided for by law, for the Bombay Municipal Act, number II. of 1865, enacted that the Municipal Commissioner should pay Rs. 1,75,000 every year on account of the cost of the Vehar Water Works. The section in the present Bill was merely meant to secure the payment of that amount, which had already been fixed by law. Therefore this was not putting a new charge on the Municipality.

Mr. Tucker asked whether the rules of the Council did not require that all us he amendments as those now proposed by the honourable member (Colonel Marriott) should be previously circulated and placed in the hands of honourable members.

The President—Rule 27 says—"Any member wishing to propose an amendment affecting the principle of a Bill shall send the amendment to the Secretary at least two days before the meeting of the Council at which the Bill is to be considered. The Secretary shall cause every such amendment to be printed, and shall send printed copies of such amendment to every member of Council."

Mr. Tucker was not at all disposed to oppose the Bill, but he thought if they hurried it through they might to something though inadvertence which otherwise would not be done.

The President—The question now before the Council is, that this third clause stand part of the Bill; do you object to that?

Mr. Tucker said no, he had raised the question more as to the point of order than anything else.

Section III was then passed without alteration.

Colonel Marriott said he had now to move the insertion of a new section after section II. (The hon'ble and gallant member then read the section, which will be found below.)

Mr. Tucker said he had no objection to offer to the insertion of this particular section, if it was considered that under the rules, it could properly be now introduced.

The President said he thought there was a good deal in what the honourable member (Mr. Tucker) said, and that it might perhaps be considered by the public that the Council were acting somewhat precipitately; therefore if new clauses were to be inserted they might perhaps be introduced more properly at the next sitting of the Council. That would give time for consideration, and the honourable mover could now give notice of his intention to propose the insertion of the new sections at the next meeting of the Council.

Mr. Tucker repeated that he had no wish to stop the progress of the Bill, but it appeared to him it would in effect be a new one.

Colonel Marriott suggested that the alterations he proposed might be completed at the third reading.

After some further discussion Colonel Marriott withdrew his motion, and the further consideration of the Bill was postponed until the next meeting of the Council.

THE PERIODICAL INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Mansfield proposed the third reading of the Bill for the periodical inspection of steam boilers and prime movers attached thereto in the city of Bombay. The honourable member observed that this Bill had been very fully discussed at the second reading and said he thought there was nothing to call for remark from him now in moving the third reading. The chief point discussed on the occasion of the second reading was the question as to how to hear appeals from the decision of the inspector, and by the VIth section of the Bill it was now provided that Government should from time to time appoint a Commission for hearing appeals, &c., such Commission to "consist of not less than five members, of whom three shall be professional engineers," and all or any of whom should be removeable at the pleasure of Government.

The Bill was read a third time and passed.

THE KURRACHEE MUNICIPAL BILL.

Mr. Mansfield moved for leave to extend the time for presenting the report of the Select Committee on the Kurrachee Municipal Bill. In doing so he observed that the Bill was read at the meeting of the Council held on the 7th August last when it was referred to a Select Committee. The Committee afterwards received petitions against the passing of the Bill, and at a meeting held in Kurrachee it was resolved to furnish the Council with a draft Bill. That occurred nearly twelve months ago, and as nothing had been done by the Kurrachee Municipality in the matter since, he thought it was hardly worth while to wait any longer for the draft Bill. At the meeting of the Council held on the 8th February last he obtained leave to extend the time for presenting the report until the first meeting of the Council held after the 1st June 1869. In the meantime the Committee had not reported, and all the members of it except himself were now away. The members appointed were the Hon'ble Mr. Bayley, the Hon'ble Mr. Brown, the Hon. Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy, and himself. So that no Committee remained.

The President—Then I presume you mean to propose that other members be added to the Committee, and that a day be fixed for the presentation of their report?

Mr. Mansfield said yes.

Leave was then given to the Select Committee on the Bill to present their report at the first meeting of this Council, which shall be held after the 1st September 1869, and the Honourable Mr. Bellasis and the Honourable Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy were appointed additional members of the Committee.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

At the next meeting of Council the Hon'ble Colone Marriott will move the insertion of the following additional Sections in the Bombay Municipal Loan Bill after Section II.:—

"To secure the repayment of the sums due by the said Corporation to Government on account of the Vehar water works under section 7 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, the Municipal Commissioner on behalf of the said Justices shall, on the 1st of every month, pay to the account of Her Majesty's Treasury in the Bank of Bombay, or such other Bank as may be hereafter appointed to conduct the business of Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay, the sum of of rupees fourteen thousand and six hundred, and notice of such payment having been made shall be forthwith published by the Municipal Commissioner in two English daily newspapers and one vernacular newspaper published in Bombay and in the next *Government Gazette*."

"To secure the repayment of the loans raised by the said Corporation, under section 253 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, and section 26 of (Bombay) Act IV. of 1867 (an Act to amend the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865) the Municipal Commissioner on behalf of the said Justices shall on the 1st of every month pay to the account of Her Majesty's Treasury, in the Bank of Bombay, or such other Bank as may be hereafter appointed to conduct the business of Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay, the sum of rupees sixteen thousand, and notice of such payment having been made shall be forthwith published by the Municipal Commissioner in two English daily newspapers and one vernacular newspaper published in Bombay and in the next *Government Gazette*."

These alterations, said the hon'ble member, simply made a corresponding provision for the repayment of the two loans raised by the Corporation. Government had the same security under the Act of 1865, but this provision secured the money to it without the trouble of having to sue for it.

The Council was then adjourned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some enterprising undertaker in the neighbourhood of Byculla possesses three hearses and three horses. Whether he is not sufficiently patronised, or whether people won't oblige him by dying, I know not; certain it is, the hearses (I am happy to say) have very little employment.

To revenge himself upon an ungrateful public, the three hearses are paraded every morning along the Parell and Chinchpoogly Roads.

No doubt this gentle exercise may be necessary to accustom the horses to a "sad and mournful pace" (*I have seen them racing*); but I think I speak the feelings of all Englishmen, when I say that a parade of empty hearses on a public road is a most repugnant sight, and ought, if possible, to be prohibited.

If the police are powerless to interfere in this matter, I suppose the next thing will be Borahs with a neat selection of coffins, and fancy tombstones.—Yours, &c.,

10th July. Q. R.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 11th, 5 P.M.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; Persian line interrupted beyond Teheran. Latest dates, from Great Britain via Turkey, 9th July, via Russia, 16th June

STEAMER REPORTS.

TRINCOMALLEE, 11th, 7-50 A.M.—H. M.' ship Cossack from Madras anchored yesterday.

GALLE, 11th, 6-20 A. M.—Mail steamer from Calcutta in sight.

GALLE, 11th, 4-5 P.M.—English Mail steamer from Suez signalled.

GUADUR, 11th, 5-53 P.M.—Mail steamer Maharatta arrived from Muscat.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 11th, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west slight, thermometer 84, rain 12 cents.

MANGALORE, 11th, 11 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west by south, thermometer 80·25, rain 2·76 inches.

KOLAPORE, 11th, 12 noon.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 86.

PAUMBEN, 11th, 12 noon.—Weather fine, wind south, thermometer 90, barometer 29·90.

CARWAR, 11th, 4 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind calm thermometer 80, barometer 29·95, rain 62 cents.

COCHIN, 11th, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind north-west, thermometer 78, barometer 30·004, sky cumulus.

CANNANORE, 11th, 4 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 78, barometer 29·950, rain 1 inch 90 cents.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 7th, 8th, and 9th July.

Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 7th July.

From Alexandria, 9th July.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 10th to 8 P.M. of the 11th July is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Khoee	3 31	0 7
" Ispahan	13 57	0 32
" Teheran	8 0	0 35

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

A CALCUTTA DIVORCE CASE.

THE *Englishman* publishes a report of the hearing of a divorce case tried at Calcutta before Mr. Justice Phear on the 16th June and subsequent days. The parties were Kelly *vs.* Kelly and Saunders, and it was a suit by the husband for a dissolution of marriage on the ground of adultery. The defence was a denial of the adultery.

The evidence of the prosecutor, William Frederick Kelly, was as follows:—I was married on the 10th January 1862 to Catherine Hanlan, in the Kidderpore Church, by the Rev. Mr. Shelly, according to the forms of the Church of England. I was a widower. My wife was a widow. I had one daughter living by my former marriage. She will be fourteen on the 28th August next. No children of Mrs. Kelly were living by the former marriage. I resided at Cooley Bazaar for about two or three years. I went to live there for about one year. I am at present residing at Ekbalpore road, Kidderpore, No. 36. In Cooley Bazaar we had one child, who is still living; she will be seven in November next. I had no other children by my present wife. I resided continuously with my wife from our marriage down to March last. No other person lived and dined with us. I would not allow that. No boarder lived with us. My sister-in-law lived with us. I brought her from Cuttack. She is living in Cooley Bazaar. She left me in September or August last. She is married now. Her sister turned her out. My children lived with me always. I was on very unpleasant terms with my wife almost ever since my marriage. Her continual absence from home, her going out and coming home at any hour of the night was the cause. I would often remonstrate with her. Two or three nights, when she came home at 9 o'clock, she abused me in a most disgraceful manner. She has been worse since her sister left. As long as her sister lived with her, she used to go with her. She used to tell me that I might go and lie with my children, and that she would go and lie with her young man. This was some time last year. I don't recollect the exact time. I was in dread that she might lay hands upon my eldest daughter. I know Mrs. Whittingham; she was on visiting terms. One evening Mrs. Whittingham came to me after dinner. She seemed very much excited. It was something about an anonymous letter. She remained till my wife came in. She did not accuse Mrs. Kelly of writing the letter, but of instigating the letter, and accused her of carrying on some correspondence with some young men of Calcutta. Mrs. Kelly denied it, and then Mrs. Whittingham alleged that she was in the habit of writing such letters. Mrs. Kelly, she said, had shown the letter to her, and had taken Mrs. Whittingham's hands in hers and begged her not to betray her. She then denied it, and was asked to swear on her Bible oath for it. I said "I will have no swearing here." Even after hearing all this I could not believe that she would be guilty of infidelity. She attempted to strike Miss Macgowan, but I caught her by the arm. I said, "If you strike Miss Macgowan, I will strike you." I came home about 5 o'clock. I used to be in the office all day. Mrs. Kelly was at home in the evening of the 18th March. We had dinner together. The children were in the house at that time. A little before 7, while I saw that she did not come to tea, I went to see where she was. I made enquiries, and in consequence I went to Mr. Saunders' gate and saw two men there, who were natives. I asked if their master was at home. They said "no." They wanted to close the door, but I pushed by and went in. There was a small compound. I walked into the sitting-room or hall. When I got to the door and looked in, seeing no one I said, "Is no one here?" Then I walked to a room with a screen *purdah* on the left side. I went to it and drew back the *purdah* cloth. As I did so, Mr. Saunders met me in the doorway. He had come from the room. He was dressed in his shirt and trousers. His shirt was opened at the neck. He came in a hurry. I saw Mrs. Kelly sitting on the cot, or bed, in the room. I spoke very mildly to her, for I was oppressed. "Is it here I find you?" She said "yes." I said no more. I said, "Will you come home?" She said "I will come home." I then walked out of the room, and Mr. Saunders addressed me "Who are you?" I felt very much annoyed, because he knew who I was perfectly well. I caught him by the neck and might have given him a blow. He fell down. I did not follow him. Mr. Saunders said "Don't strike a fellow down.' I did not see any one else there. I don't believe there was any one there. When I came out I met two ladies—Mrs. Hart and her mother, Mrs. Lowrie. I had some conversation with them. I went then to Mrs. Whittingham's. I saw her and her husband. I spoke to Mrs. Whittingham first and then to Mr. Whittingham. I then asked Mrs. Whittingham to come with me. She followed me. We then all went to Mr. Saunders'. Mrs. Whittingham spoke to me and pointed out Mrs. Kelly to me. She was on the road near Mr. Saunders' house. This was a little after 7. It was dusk. I told her not to come to my place. She said "I shall." I said "no." She said "I shall." I then turned towards my house. She followed after me, and on my getting into the house I told my servant to go and bring the police inspector. In the interval I went to take a cup of tea, as I felt depressed. Mrs. Kelly came into the dining-room. She used very abusive language. I sat still. After that she took a tumbler and attempted to strike me, but did not strike me. She followed me. I was then near one of the front doors. She still had the tumbler in her hand, and called me "You old brute." I walked inside the house, and sat quiet. When she saw that she put the tumbler down. She went out immediately afterwards. I did not see her go out, but she had gone out. The police officer came, and I had some conversation with him. It was about a quarter to 8. I saw Mrs. Kelly next morning. I slept in the same room with my children, and did so till she left the house. Mrs. Kelly was not in the house on the 18th when I went out. In consequence of what my eldest girl said she and the *khitmutgar* went out. It was a little after 8 A.M. Mrs. Kelly appeared to be dressed. I did not pay any attention to her. She remained in the house in my daughter's room. She remained from 19th to 27th or 26th of March. I never saw her out of the room. I used to go to the office. She did not come out of her room. Dinner used to be brought to her, and my eldest daughter used to give it to her. I never had any communication with her. I never spoke to her. In the beginning of April she spoke to me once or twice, but I did not take any notice. I never sat with her at table. She used to come out and sit in the verandah, but never spoke to me. I slept in the old room. I had children with me. Two large cots were put together. For about three or four nights before I left the house, she used to come into the room at 9 or 10 and made my daughter go away. I was asleep at the time she came in. I saw her in the room. When I used to go out, I was in dread of her using violence to my eldest girl. I never had intercourse with her after March 19th. She never spoke to me. She came like a thief, stealthily, three or four nights. She used to come in. I never spoke to her a word. I was searching for another house, but found none. I have now found one, and am paying rent for both houses. I found one during the month. It was near a *mugjid* in Alipore. I removed there on the morning of the 8th of April. I took my children. They went with me willingly. They went before me in the carriage. I sent for them. Mrs. Kelly was in the house when I left. In the evening at 11 o'clock she sent the ayah with a slip of paper, in which she enclosed the wedding ring. This is the paper. This is Mrs. Kelly's handwriting. I won't swear to it. I believe it is her writing. Compare it with her signature and then you will find it is. Before I left the house I got this after my children had gone away. Shortly after Mrs. Kelly came to me and told me, "I am coming to my new house." This was in the forenoon. She made a remark that she could walk there. Several articles of furniture had not been taken away there. I let her go on for a short while. I saw she was going to the new house, and walked after her. She began to run for the purpose of getting before me, and I ran also, getting before her to the house I had taken. When I got inside I closed the gates. I was before her, and told the *durwan* not to allow her to come in. She stood there for a minute, parleying with the *durwan*. I went outside to see whether she had gone. She said, "You will not, as a man of honour, deny that you have run away from me, and not me from you?" and I said, "no." I had such conversation afterwards. She did not come to my house again to my knowledge, because I left strict injunctions with the *durwan* not to let her in. She used to tell me sometimes that she was going to a theatre, ball, or party. I would never go to any of these places with her. It was against my inclination. This was the cause of the dissension on several occasions. She used to come back at 12, sometimes at 10, sometimes she used to get in some other way. I received a communication from her on the 24th of February on the occasion of Mrs. Kelly's going to the opera, when I was coming from the office. She went in a hurry, so that I could not speak with her. I asked the children, and then I received this communication from the ayah. Mrs. Kelly came back at 2 in the morning, not before midnight. I have seen Mr. Saunders riding. I never spoke to Mr. Saunders in my life till the 18th. Mrs. Kelly did not speak to me about him. She may have done so. I do not recollect. My income since 3rd February has been Rs. 534 nett pay. Previous to that Rs. 491 odd nett. I gave her a monthly allowance which she seemed to be satisfied with. I left myself ill supplied. I gave her Rs. 250 a month. She paid servants wages and house expenses out of that, as well as for clothing.

When cross-examined the prosecutor said—There is a great deal of difference in our age. I shall be 58 in next July. I believe Mrs. Kelly's age was 24 at her marriage. She is now 30, but Mrs. Kelly says she is 26. I do not care about pic-nics, balls, and operas, not as matter of principle. I have objections to balls and pic-nics as a matter of principle. On Christian principles I would not like to frequent such entertainments. Mrs. Kelly does not object to go to balls, pic-nics, and theatres, &c. Apparently as a matter of taste, she is fond of all three. There was no attachment between me and any other woman in Calcutta. I first came to know from the papers that the Divorce Act was passed. I did not then begin to dye my hair. I never asked Mrs. Kelly whether the dye was effective.

Mr. Percy, police superintendent, was next examined, and said he had in January last seen Mrs. Kelly and Mr. Saunders at the opera, that neither of them was sober, and that Mrs. Kelly told him who she was, and where she lived, and both she and Mr. Saunders asked him to pay them a visit, which he promised to do. He thought Mr. Saunders and Mrs. Kelly were husband and wife until Mr. Saunders told him who he was. Mrs. Kelly asked for a glass of sherry, which Mr. Saunders brought. She said it was not enough, and asked for some more, which he fetched.

Mrs. Whittingham gave evidence as to some clandestine correspondence with some young men. Captain Kelly's coachman gave evidence of Mrs. Kelly's being at Saunders' house on various occasions. He gave evidence of Mrs. Kelly's visit to Saunders on Sunday, the 20th March, when he waited two hours for her. He thought then she was not sober. Captain Kelly's sweeper gave evidence as to the visits to Saunders' house and as to fetching beer and Old Tom from his house for Mrs. Kelly. Miss Kelly deposed in the course of cross-examination that on one occasion she was sent to fetch a nightgown and ear-rings from Saunders'. That was fifteen days before the *judgment* took place. She found the nightgown on the bed. This witness's evidence closed the case for the petitioner.

Mr. Graham, in opening the case for the co-respondent, submitted, first, that there was no proof of adultery. Secondly, there was evidence of cruelty, and also of condonation.

Mr. Marindin (for the petitioner) said there was no plea of cruelty or condonation. Mr. Graham said the court would raise the issue, if required, in the interests of justice.

Mr. Justice Phear—The respondent must, under the Indian Act, strictly confine himself to the case made by his pleadings.

Catherine Kelly, the respondent, in the course of a lengthy examination, said she was twenty-six years of age, denied that she had ever had any improper connection with Mr. Saunders, and gave evidence in support of the allegation of cruelty. She asserted that her visit to Mr. Saunders, referred to by the petitioner, was in reference to a pony and a book. The co-respondent (James Saunders) also gave evidence, denying the charges brought against him. He lives, it appears, at Ekbalpore, and is an assistant in the printing ward at Alipore jail. The decision in the case is not yet reported.

PUBLIC WORKS IN BOMBAY.

WE append some extracts from the Administration Report of the Public Works Department of this presidency for the year 1868-69:—

FORTIFICATIONS.—The Bombay Defences have made but little progress. They are not, however, in the state of stagnation they have been in for some years. A design for the Middle Ground Fort has been sent to the Secretary of State, and the foundation of concrete blocks, to rest on the artificial island which has been formed, has been commenced. A similar artificial mound is being formed on the opposite side of the fairway on a shoal called the 12 feet patch.

NAVAL.—*Hydraulic Lift Dock.*—The purchase of the private property on Hog Island, situated in the upper part of the harbour, behind Elephanta, has been effected at a cost of Rs. 1,05,000, and when the portion leased to Messrs. Nicol and Co., is resumed, the whole island will be in the possession of Government. The Hydraulic Lift Dock, which is being constructed here for the purpose of docking the new transport vessels, is a patent of Mr. Edwin Clarke's, and the contract for its erection has been given by the Secretary of State to Messrs. Emmerson and Murgatroyd, of Stockport. The expenditure in India which will be incurred for freight, building materials, residences for workmen,

be added to the list, and as to the rate at which Back Bay shares should be taken. The first question was decided in the negative; but when Mr. Lushington said that he thought the Back Bay shares were rated too high, Mr. Hannay observed, "I believe there is no gentleman in this room who would not be glad to buy any number of those shares at 25,000 rupees, instead of 20,000 rupees," an observation which Messrs. Tracey and Premchund, with their recent experience of buying such shares at premia of 33,500 rupees and 34,000 rupees, would no doubt confirm. Mr. Lushington, thinking that his colleagues knew more of the matter than he did, withdrew his objection, and the resolution passed unaltered, as follows :—

"Resolved that the secretary be authorized, at his discretion, to advance on the shares of the undernoted companies, to the extent of the amount marked opposite each. Shares so deposited are not to be transferred to the bank, but the certificates to be accompanied by blank transfers signed by the transferors.

"Bank of Bengal, paid up 8,000 rupees; present market rate, 16,000 rupees premium, old and new shares. Advance 6,500 rupees on each share.

"Bank of Madras, paid up 1,000 rupees; ditto 123 per cent. Advance 75 per cent. premium.

"Agra Bank paid up 500 rupees; 160 per cent. Advance 100 per cent. premium.

"Asiatic Bank, paid up 200 rupees; 105 per cent. Advance 75 per cent. premium.

"Oriental Bank Corporation, paid up 250 rupees; 170 per cent. Advance 125 per cent. premium.

"Commercial Bank Corporation, paid up 250 rupees; 75 per cent. Advance 50 per cent. premium.

"Bombay Reclamation Company, 5,000 rupees; 30,000 rupees premium. Advance 20,000 rupees premium.

"Elphinstone Land and Press Company, 1,000 rupees; 1,450 rupees premium. Advance 1,000 rupees premium.

"In granting such advances the secretary will, in all cases, intimate and insert in the bond that, should the shares deposited be depreciated in value during the currency of the loans, the security must be increased or a partial payment made to reduce the debt. One per cent. above regular rate to be charged on such advances; and it is to be distinctly understood that such advances are only to be granted to first-class applicants."

Notwithstanding the general terms of Act X. of 1863, it was still open to the directors to confine the operation of the Act within safe limits. If they had only permitted advances at a reasonable rate on the shares of well-established companies, such shares being paid up in full, and had prohibited advances on the premia of shares, both the amount and the risk of the business done would have been restricted within narrow limits; but it was not the intention of Messrs. Hannay, Tracey, and Premchund so to restrict the operation of this resolution, but rather to give "confidence in the bazaar," and keep up the high price of Back Bay and other shares, and with this object they took the imprudent course of permitting advances on the premia of shares in such companies as the Back Bay, the Elphinstone Land and Press, and the Asiatic Bank, shares which ed their high price in the market, more to the mad speculations of the day, than to any sound basis of works done, or business connection established.

The resolution was also calculated to impress the new directors with the belief, and did in fact lead them to suppose, that no advances on shares had previously been made. Neither Mr. Hannay, nor the secretary undeceived them on this point.

This resolution also confirmed to a great extent the powers usurped by the secretary, and allowed him, at his discretion, to lend any amount on shares, observing the prescribed rate, and although the secretary stated that such advances were to be made to first class applicants only, it left Mr. Blair to be the judge who were applicants of that class. The directors must have known that the exercise of this discretion required great care and knowledge of the varying position of the companies from time to time, and they ought not to have delegated such powers to their secretary, but should have retained it in their own hands.

The resolution was immediately acted upon, and, out of twenty-two advances made on shares between this date and the 10th June following, fourteen resulted in losses amounting to 13,37,152 rupees (£134,715).

Mr. Hannay's attention being called to some of these advances, he appears to have told Mr. Blair, that he had been acting without discretion, that no advances should in future be made without reference to the directors or the Weekly Committee.

These were Mr. Blair's last acts as secretary. He left for England on the 29th April 1865, having, the day before, mortgaged his Bombay Bank shares to pay the balance of his account with Roychund Doyceund, amounting to upwards of £15,000 (1,51,875rs. 4a. 9p.), and was succeeded in the office of secretary and treasurer of the bank by Mr. Donald Robertson.

The end of April, and the termination of Mr. Blair's career as secretary, bring us to the end of the second period of the bank's history.

The result of Mr. Blair's management of the bank may be summed up shortly thus :—Of the advances made at the head office during the time he was secretary, and outstanding when he retired 1,27,82,437 rupees still remain unrecovered. Of the advances made at the Kalbadevie and other branches during the same period, and outstanding when he retired 25,30,965 rupees still remain unrecovered, making a total loss by advances in Mr. Blair's time of 1,53,13,402 rupees, or £1,531,340.

Mr. Blair was unequal to the management of such an institution as the Bank of Bombay, and his general weakness of character rendered him an easy tool in the hands of a designing man, such as Premchund. But his concealment from the directors of his mode of transacting business, and his orders for the omissions from the application book, show that he was dishonest, and deceived those by whom he was trusted. He resorted to concealment, because he knew that he was doing what the directors would not sanction; and when we consider how much he was behind in Premchund for allotments, for advice and assistance in speculation, and for money actually received from him and his father, we have no hesitation in concluding that much of his conduct is attributable to a desire to propitiate Premchund, and an inability to refuse any advance which he chose to recommend or sanction.

The commercial directors during the foregoing period were Messrs. Hannay, Steel, McIlwraith, Scott, Lidderdale, A. Brown, Cassels, Cowasjee Mehangeer, Premchund, Roychund, and Cowasjee Monockjee. The Government directors were Messrs. Birch, Mangles, Ravenscroft, Jacomb, F. S. Chapman, and Lushington.

Cowasjee Jehangeer resigned on the 11th July 1864, and Mr. Cassels was only a director for about four weeks in February and March 1865, and neither of them can be deemed responsible for the proceedings of this period. Messrs. F. S. Chapman and Lushington sat for the first time on the 16th March 1865, and Mr. A. Brown joined the board on the 9th April following. The last three directors are responsible for the resolution of the 12th April 1865, but they are not answerable for the vicious system that prevailed during this period of the banks history, which they could scarcely have understood before May, and which it is clear they subsequently endeavoured, somewhat ineffectually, to correct.

Of Premchund we shall speak hereafter. The conduct of the other directors during this period was characterized by culpable negligence. With the exception of Mr. Hannay, they all considered that their duty was sufficiently discharged if they attended at the board meetings once a week. Although they were appointed in rotation members of the Weekly Committee, they never met at the bank, or inquired how the business was done, or why the secretary discontinued to refer to them by circular. They were ignorant of the large sums granted on the security of promissory notes only, and of the other large advances made on the security of promissory notes and shares lodged for safe custody; and, although their ignorance of these loans is partly accounted for by the ommis sion of all reference to them in the application book, and the neglect of the secretary during this period to lay any books before the directors at their meetings, yet it is obvious that they should not have allowed themselves to be so blindfolded, but should have carefully examined the daily book, and the registers of bills discounted, and securities deposited, as well as other books of the bank; and if they had done this, which was no more than their duty, they would have soon discovered everything relating to this large loans, and the scandalous manner in which the funds of the bank were thrown away.

With respect to the charges made against the directors of having used the bank's money for their own purposes, we find no evidence of any such conduct on the part of any director except Premchund Roychund and Mr. Tracey.

It is true that the other commercial directors, with the exception of Messrs. McIlwraith, Lidderdale, and A. Brown, were more or less engaged in speculations, and, although their own conduct may have led them to look on the mad speculations of the day with a lenient eye, and to take no steps to repress them, yet we have no reason to believe that they were influenced by any corrupt motive. Mr. Lidderdale was no party to the resolution of the 12th April 1865, having been absent from Bombay for about three months subsequent to the middle of March.

With the exception of the president and Mr. Mangles, all the Government directors of this period were in office for a short time. Mr. Ravenscroft was only in office for four months and a half, and Mr. Jacomb for three months and a half. Messrs. F. S Chapman and Lushington attended the board for the first time on the 16th March 1865, and cannot be held responsible for the practice of this period. All the Government directors held other offices under Government which occupied their time, and one of them, Mr. Ravenscroft, was Acting Secretary to Government, President of the Bombay Municipal Commission, and one of the Commissioners for considering applications from promoters for reclaiming portions of the foreshore of the island, and was constantly obliged, during the time he acted as director, to visit the Governor at Matheran and Poona.

Messrs. Mangles and Jacomb received some allotments of shares during the time they were directors of the bank. Their receipt of such allotments at this period was reprehensible, but the allotments were not so numerous, or so valuable, as to raise a suspicion that they were speculators in any large sense, or compromising their position as directors, by laying themselves under obligations to the promoters of that period, or fettering their own independence of action.

Mr. Ravenscroft received no allotments during the time he was a Government director, except one of the Port Canning Company, which was a Bengal scheme, and this allotment was not received by him till the month of February 1865, on the 23rd of which month he sat at the board for the last time.

The attention of Sir Bartle Frere, the Governor of Bombay, having been called during the preceding period to the fact that officers of Government were speculating in shares, he determined to take measures to repress the practice. The previous orders of the Government of India, dated the 28th May 1852 and the 11th March 1862, only prohibited Government servants from taking any part in the management of banks, or other trading companies, or from being in any way concerned in them, except as simple shareholders, and on the 21st May 1864 the Secretary of State had decided that although, as a general rule, he saw no objection to the servants of Government holding shares in joint-stock companies, having for their object the development of the resources of the country, yet public servants should take no part in the management of such institutions, and should not be employed in the districts where the operations of the company might be carried on. These orders rendered it difficult for the Bombay Government to forbid investments in such companies altogether, and a difference of opinion among the members of the Bombay Government at that time, as to the course which ought to be pursued, rendered it still more difficult to deal with this question. A circular, dated the 16th November 1864, was issued to Government servants, which, after reciting the orders of the Secretary of State, proceeded thus :—

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council now desires to point out to all public servants of Government at this particular period, when there is so strong a tendency to speculation in Bombay, the extreme importance of obedience to the *spirit* of all the previous orders above alluded to rather than to the mere letter of the law, and to repeat that Government will be guided in its action in accordance with the principles laid down by Sir George Clerk, concurred in by the Government of India and the Right Honourable the Secretary of State.

4. The Governor in Council has no wish to go further than is absolutely necessary in defining, by specific restrictions, limitations easily recognized by that high-toned sense of public duty which has always stood out as one of the strong characteristics of the Indian services. He believes it to be sufficient to remind all public servants of the great importance of avoiding any connection, however remote, with any undertaking which might tend to fetter their action, or divert them from the numerous and important responsibilities imposed by the public service upon them.

5. Without therefore attempting to lay down stringent rules on the subject, the Governor in Council would caution every one connected with the Government, or belonging to any department or office at or near the Presidency, in which the affairs of any company are likely to form a matter of official reference or discussion, that he will run extreme risk of having his motives misconstrued, more especially during the present period of excitement, should he become a shareholder in any such company.

This order was well intentioned, and although it would have been better if it had distinctly prohibited the trafficking or jobbing in shares as distinguished from investments therein, and the receipt of original allotments at a time when the high premia on all shares rendered the allotment a pecuniary favour, it ought to have been sufficient to repress the spirit of speculation among Government servants.

The Government of Bombay has been charged with supineness in not more vigilantly superintending the bank during this period. It is but fair however to remark that, until a late period in the bank's history, the returns sent by the bank to Government were of a delusive character, and not calculated to afford any accurate information as to the nature of the business transacted, or the securities on which advances were made.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

FORT POLICE COURT.—10TH JULY.

(Before JOHN CONNON, Esq.)

DISOBEDIENT SEAMAN.—William Smith, a seaman of the British ship Annie Fleming, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands, in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and was sentenced to two weeks' hard labour.

THEFTS.—Abdool Reymon Ismael, a reputed thief, was charged with stealing five pieces of wearing apparel belonging to Noor Mahomed Allarukia, and nine pieces of wearing apparel belonging to Ibrahim Soomar. He pleaded guilty to both the charges and was sentenced to receive ten stripes.—Mohideen Abdool was charged with stealing nine iron hoops, the property of Government, and was sentenced to receive eight stripes.—Vullub Meetha was charged with stealing two fowls belonging to Nagoo Mahadoo, and was sentenced to receive six stripes.—Jowloo Ragha was charged with stealing a lota (pot), the property of one Dewjee Cullian, and on his pleading guilty was sentenced to receive five stripes.—Jookee, woman, was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment, for stealing three pieces of wearing apparel, belonging to Bujoo, woman.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

ASSAULT.—Seva Bapoo was sentenced to imprisonment for a fortnight for assault.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—10TH JULY.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—Narayen Govind, a vagrant, was charged with fraudulently misapplying in breach of trust a gold neck ornament of the value of Rs. 40, belonging to Bapoo Mahadoo. The magistrate adjudged the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEFRAUDING THE RAILWAY.—Dhoolia Massing was charged with defrauding the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company by continuing his journey in a railway carriage beyond the place to which he had paid his fare. Defendant admitted the offence, and was fined three rupees.

NOTICES.

FRENCH MEDICINES.
PREPARED BY
GRIMAULT & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H.I.H. PRINCE NAPOLEON,
45, Rue de Richelieu,
PARIS.

CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

IODIZED SYRUP of HORSE-RADISH, prepared by GRIMAULT and Co., Chemists, Paris.—This syrup contains iodine combined with the juice of water-cress, horse-radish, and scurvy-grass, in which iodine and sulphur exist naturally, and for this reason it is an excellent auxiliary for scrofulous affections, which is generally supposed to owe its efficacy to the presence of iodine. The iodized syrup of horse-radish invariably produces most satisfactory results administered in cases of scrofula, enlargement of lymphatics, tuberculous congestion of the glands of the neck, or the various eruptions on the face so frequent during infancy. It is also the best remedy for the first stage of consumption. Being at once tonic and depurative, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and restores to the tissues their natural firmness and vigour.

DISEASES of the CHEST.

SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME.—GRIMAULT AND Co., Chemists, Paris.—A syrup compounded with this new salt has been introduced by Dr. Churchill for the treatment of pulmonary affections, phthisis. Recent trials made at the Brompton Consumption Hospital, an institution especially devoted to the treatment of diseases of the chest, have abundantly demonstrated the absolute superiority of obtaining this new therapeutic agent in the most perfectly pure and neutral condition. Each tablespoonful of syrup contains four grains of perfectly pure hypophosphite of lime; and, as compounded by MM. GRIMAULT & Co., of Paris, this syrup is the only preparation which guarantees to the medical profession all the properties required in this valuable medicine.

DIARRHŒA, DERANGEMENTS OF THE STOMACH.

GRIMAULT and Co.'s GUARANA.—This natural vegetable production, perfectly innocuous, has been long used in Brazil with the utmost success as a remedy for diarrhœa, sick head-ache, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium and the subnitrate of bismuth.

SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE or IRON.
By Lezas. M. D., Docteur es Sciences.
GRIMAULT & Co., CHEMISTS.

According to the opinion of the members of the Paris Academy of Medicine, this article is superior to all the ferruginous preparations known. It agrees best with the stomach, never causes costiveness; it contains the elements of the blood and the osseous frame, and succeeds where other preparations fail, such as Vallet's pills, iron reduced by hydrogen lactate of iron, and ferruginous mineral water. One table spoonful of the solution or syrup contains three grains of salt of iron. They are both colourless.

DR. BURIN DU BUISSON'S Digestive
Lozenges of the Alkaline Lactates.

The Alkaline Lactates exercise the most beneficial influence over the derangements of digestion, either by their peculiar action on the mucuous membrane of the stomach, or by affording to the latter through their combination with the saliva to the gastric juice a supply of lactic acid, which all English, French, and other physiologists admit to be an essential principle of digestion. For the information of those who may be without medical advice, it may be stated here that the symptoms of impaired digestion are —Headache, pain in the forehead, hemicrania, gastritis, gastralgia, heartburn, wind in the stomach and bowels, loss of appetite, emaciation, etc.

INTERNAL of LOCAL
NEW CURATIVE AGENT.
MATICO.
GRIMAULT & Co., PARIS.

This new remedy is prepared from the leaves of a Peruvian pepper shrub called MATICO, and cures promptly and infallibly, without any fear of inflammatory results. The great majority of physicians in Paris, Russia, Germany and New York now use no other remedy. Full directions accompany each Bottle and Packet, or an explanatory Treatise will be sent post free.

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" Madras, Barrie and Co.
" Calcutta, Meakenzie Lyall, & Co.

VELOCIPEDES of every description, for Gentlemen, Ladies, and Children. Best forged steel, with brake, and best Hickory Wheels. The French Velocipede Company, through their English Manufacturers, offer the very best Velocipedes at prices from £10 to £14. Liberal terms to Importers. The Export and Shipping Department is under the care of Tangye Brothers & Holman, of 10, Laurence Pountney Lane, London. The English Wholesale Agents are S. & E. Ransome & Co. All communications to be made to the General Manager, A. DAVIS, 14, Strand, London.

"The Velocipede, its history, and how to use it," can be obtained for 8 annas of the publisher of this Journal.

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Preserved Provision Manufacturers, and Export Oilmen,
ABERDEEN,
Purveyors by special Appointment to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

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Soups, Fish, Meats, Game, Entrees, Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Cheese, Bologna and Oxford Sausages, Potted Meats and Fish, Pates, Sardines, Jams, Jellies, and Orange Marmalade. Also Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, Jellies, Mushroom Ketchup, Oils, Venegars, Baking Powders, &c.

J. M. & S. are the Sole Proprietors of the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE,
which is the success of the season at the table for its warming and stimulating qualities; and for flavour is unsurpassed.

RIGAUD and Co.'s PARISIAN PERFUMERY, patronised by the Empress of the French, and extensively used in all fashionable circles, for its excellence and superiority.

RIGAUD and Co.'s YLANGYLANG and MANILLA BOUQUET, the new scent. Rigaud & Co. are the only importers in Europe of the fragrant extract of Ylangylang, from the Phillippine Isles.

RIGAUD and Co.'s TOLUTINE, a delicious toilet water, superior to Eau de Cologne, Toilet Vinegar, or Florida Water.

RIGAUD and Co.'s MELANDA SOAP, exquisitely perfumed and keeping its fragrance to the last.

RIGAUD and Co.'s MIRANDA POMATUM, for preserving and beautifying the hair.

RIGAUD and Co.'s DENTIFRICE, a most agreeable elixir for preserving the teeth and perfuming the breath.

RIGAUD and Co.'s TOOTH-CREAM, a remarkable preparation, producing a brilliant whiteness to the teeth.

RIGAUD and Co.'s ROSE POWDER; superior to Violet and all other Starch and Rice Powders.

THE LITTLE MONITOR; a GUIDE to the TOILET, with Photographic Illustrations; will be sent on receipt of one stamp.

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AGENTS :—Bombay and Poona, Treacher & Co.
" Madras, Barrie and Co.
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NOTICES.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

Respectfully announces his arrival in Bombay; and begs to introduce his Newly Invented Spectacles, which are peculiarly adapted to the Indian climate. The immense success he has met with in England has induced him to visit India, previous to his retiring from business, and he would beg to submit a few of the numerous testimonials he has received from the Faculty and Gentry.

A. Menist, Esq., Optist.

Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla.

DEAR SIR,—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony to the thousands you have already acquired from the best of judges of the profession which you represent, for introducing glasses upon an improved principle, for the use of persons of impaired sight.

My good wife was suffering from this complaint, and the worst of it was she could not pronounce a single pair of spectacles to suit her eyes. She tried many, but after the use of them for a few moments they were rejected, as they instead of remedying the evil made it the more worst. Fortunately for me I formed your acquaintance and introduced you to Mrs. Sorabjee. The pair of spectacles you gave her have suited her so comfortably, that since she has commenced wearing them she has become so much enamoured with them that she scarcely desires to put them aside for a single moment. I therefore without the least hesitation would proclaim to the sufferers from defective sight, &c., &c., "to apply at once to Mr. Menist, Optician, Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, if they are inclined to have their sight improved."

Wishing you every success in your profession in this strange land, Believe me to be, yours very faithfully,
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

Breach Candy Road, 22nd May, 1869.

From Thomas Barrett, Esq., M. D., and Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Mr. Menist has shown me some spectacles arranged by him. The lenses appear to be constructed on very scientific principles, and I can recommend Mr. Menist, from his great experience, of persons requiring assistance in selecting glasses.

THOMAS BARRETT, Esq., M.D.,
Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

St. James's Square, Bath, February 24, 1864.

From Frederick Mason, Esq., Surgeon to the Bath Infirmary for the cure of Diseases of the Eye.

Mr. Menist has called upon me and explained the merits of his glasses. They appear to be constructed upon proper principles, and I can recommend him to those requiring the use of spectacles. Mr. Menist has supplied some of my friends with spectacles, who, from the testimonials they have given, appear well pleased.

29 Belmont, Bath, February 20, 1864. FREDERICK MASON.

From James Tunstall, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.P., 25 Brook Street, Bath, February 27, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied myself and patients with some new lenses, with which we are much pleased. I have been near-sighted for years, and find his glasses more comfortable than any I have ever worn, and I can confidently recommend their use to those who require the assistance of good glasses.

JAMES TUNSTALL, M.D., M. R.C.P.

From Charles Sylvester, Esq., M.D., 17 Kensington Place, Bath, February 25, 1864.

Having spectacles from Mr. Menist it gives me great pleasure in testifying to their goodness, and the improvement which is obtained by their use, and I can confidently recommend them.

CHARLES SYLVESTER, Esq., M.D.

From Vice-Admiral Thomas Gill, R.N., Grove Lodge, Bathwick, February 24, 1864.

I can with much safety testify to the superior quality of the spectacles I have purchased from Mr. Menist, Optician, and it is with much pleasure I would recommend him to any who require them. THOMAS GILL, Vice-Admiral, R.N.

From Lieut.-Colonel John Hunt, 20, St. James's Square, Bath, February 23, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with glasses, and I beg to state that they have much benefitted my sight.

JOHN HUNT, Lieut.-Colonel.

To Mr. Menist, Optician, from Amsterdam.

From the late Lieut.-General G. E. Gowan, Royal Artillery, 7 Lansdown Crescent, Bath, February 26, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with spectacles which have given me much satisfaction, and I would strongly recommend those who require the assistance of glasses to apply to him.

G. E. GOWAN,
Mr. Menist. Lieut.-General, R. A.

From the Rev. William Hanks.

Mr. Menist, who is an Optician of much experience and ability, has supplied myself and some relatives with glasses, which are in every respect well adapted to ameliorate defects of vision, and therefore I cannot but recommend him to any one who has need of his assistance. WILLIAM HANKS.

93 Sidney Place, Bath, February 23, 1864.

From John Chilbourn, Esq., 9 Cavendish Place, Bath, February 23, 1864.

Sir,—It is now about two years since I took your spectacles into use; from the first my sight was greatly relieved by them, and I feel that it has remained much the same from the use of them, and can with confidence recommend them.

I remain, Sir, yours obediently,
JOHN CHILBOURN.

From John Walter, Esq., Surgeon, Dover, St. Martins Place, July 23, 1863.

Sir,—Having received great comfort from the use of your glasses, and being much pleased with yourself in all my transactions with you, whether for myself or others, I have no hesitation in recommending you as an optician, from my own experience. I am, Sir, yours obediently,
JOHN WALTER.

From Gustavus Gidley, Esq., M.D., Late of Sandgate, July 25.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with a pair of spectacles which have greatly improved my sight. GUSTAVUS GIDLEY.

From Henry Hutchings, Esq., House Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

I hereby certify that having had the opportunity of examining Mr. Menist's glasses, I find them to be of a superior quality; and to persons suffering from long or short vision they are peculiarly adapted. Mr. Menist has also some excellent lenses for persons suffering from weakness of sight, which modify the rays of light and afford great comfort to the wearer.

HENRY HUTCHINGS, M. R. C. S. England, and L. S. A. London, House Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

From John B Gill, Esq., M.D., Dover, 5 St. Martin's Terrace, July 24, 1863.

I have great pleasure in recommending Mr. Menist to persons suffering under imperfect vision, as his lenses are polished on an improved principle, and, as I believe he possesses unusual talent for adapting spectacles to special cases. Several of my friends have derived great benefit from them. JOHN B. GILL, M. D.

From G. F. Heritage, Esq., Surgeon, Castle St., Dover, July 24, 1863.

Mr. Menist having supplied some of the members of my family with glasses, I have taken the opportunity of examining them, and can confidently recommend them as being very superior, and calculated to improve defective vision.

G. F. HERITAGE, Surgeon.

From Lieut.-Colonel Kelly, 9 Sandgate Road, Folkestone, July 3, 1863.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with glasses for some time, and they have much benefitted my sight.

EDWARD KELLY, Lieut.-Colonel.

From James Parett, Esq., 6 Bartholomew Terrace, Buckland, Dover, September 12, 1863.

Having seen your improved lenses for impaired vision, I can speak of their great value, and recommend them to those who require them, as a most efficient article, and worthy of notice.

I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,
JAMES PARETT.

From Edward Sibbett, Esq., Surgeon, Council House Street.

Mrs. Sibbett, having benefitted considerably from the use of Mr. Menist's spectacles, I feel much pleasure in recommending him to the notice of those who may require his assistance.

Dover, August 5, 1863. EDWARD SIBBETT, Surgeon.

From E. F. Astley, Esq., M.D., 29 Marine Parade, Dover, July 12, 1863.

Sir,—I do not use spectacles, I cannot speak practically as to the value of those you favor, but from the careful manner in which those you showed me are constructed, and from the strong recommendations sent me a few days before you called on me, from a medical practitioner, of many years' standing in the town, I feel assured you can be of great assistance to those who suffer from the affliction of impairment of vision.—I am, Sir, yours, &c., E. F. ASTLEY, M.D.

From H. Coleman, Esq., Surgeon, Cambridge Terrace, Dover.

Mr. Menist has showed me several specimens of his glasses and explained their merits. I can recommend them to those who require the assistance of spectacles. HENRY COLEMAN.

From A. Duke, Esq., M.D., Dover.

Having used Mr. Menist's spectacles for some years, I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the comfort and benefit I have derived from them. ALLEN DUKE, M.D.,
Egremont Lodge, St. John's Park, Ryde.

From Edward Knocker, Esq., Registrar of the Cinque Ports, Castle Hill, Dover.

Mr. Menist supplied me with glasses nearly two years since, I have found them very serviceable and beneficial; in fact the sight has improved since I began to use them, and I most strongly recommend their adoption by persons needing such assistance. EDWARD KNOCKER.

From John Greyling, Esq., M.D., Sittingbourne, May 14, 1866.

I have pleasure in adding my testimony to the acquirements of Mr. A. Menist in Optical Science, all elevations from the refractive and accommodative power of the eye he is well acquainted with, and consequently enabled to supply such aid in the way of artificial lenses, as their defects require. Having received myself much benefit from the use of Mr. A. Menist's lenses I herewith acknowledge the obligation to Mr. A. Menist.

JOHN GREYLING, M.D.

From Colonel G. Shakespear, late of Sandgate, July 17, 1863.

Mr. A. Menist has supplied me with glasses several times. I have always found them very useful to the sight in improving to it. I can recommend him. G. SHAKSPEAR, Colonel, R. A.

From Councillor James Kelcey, Folkstone, May 23, 1863.

DEAR SIR,—The spectacles you have supplied me give me great satisfaction, and have fully realized all that your reputation as an Optician lead me to expect from the use of them. Faithfully yours,

Mr. Menist. JAMES KELCEY.

From Lady Oliver, Millfield, Ryde.

Lady Oliver of Millfield, Ryde, I. W., has been supplied by Mr. Menist with glasses, and has found them of great service.

March 28, 1865.

From The Hon. J. P. Ward, Saxonbury Lodge, Ryde.

Mr. J. P. Ward has pleasure in acknowledging the benefit he has received by purchasing a pair of spectacles from Mr. Menist.

March 14, 1865.

From H. Scott Gibb, Esq., Woodlynch, St. John's, Ryde.

Mr. Menist supplied me with several pairs of his glasses on his former visits to Ryde, and I have experienced great benefits from the use of them, and can with confidence recommend them.

Woodlynch, March 15, 1865. H. SCOTT GIBB.

From Captain T. B. Maynard, Holmwood, Ryde.

Mr. T. B. Maynard of Holmwood, near Ryde, has bought glasses from Mr. Menist, and has found them very valuable and suitable to the eyes.

March 15, 1865.

Newport, Isle of Wight, May 18, 1865.

I have used Mr. Menist's spectacles for the last five years, and am happy to bear testimony to their superior quality.

H. WATERWORTH, Esq., F.R.C.S.

From J. Davids, Esq., M.D., West Cowes, Isle of Wight.

I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the excellence of Mr. Menist's eyeglasses, which I have now worn for five years, and am of opinion that my sight has been benefitted by their use.

West Cowes, I. W., May 1, 1865. J. DAVIDS.

From P. W. St. Barbe, Esq., Symington, November 27, 1867.

Sir,—I have much pleasure in stating that I have every reason to be satisfied with the glasses and advice which you have supplied and given to me, and also in recommending you to any one whose eyesight requires alteration.—I am, Sir, yours very obediently,
FRANCIS W. ST. BARBE

Mr. A. Menist, 42 Burton Crescent, London, W. C.

From the Rev. J. W. Spencer, Wilton Parsonage, Taunton.

Having used Mr. Menist's lenses for several years, I have no hesitation in saying that they are well made and perfectly safe, and that in my own case I have found them more agreeable to the sight than any I had used before. J. W. SPENCER.

Wilton Parsonage, Taunton, 8th August, 1864.

From the Rev. John Harding, Taunton.

Having for nearly two years used the spectacles furnished by Mr. Menist, and having derived great benefit from them, I have pleasure in recommending all who are suffering from defective sight to apply to the above-named gentleman.

JOHN HARDING, Wesleyan Minister.

13 Crescent, Taunton, 11th August, 1864.

Mr. A. MENIST, sole inventor of the Stirrup Eye Spectacles so highly recommended by the Faculty for enabling those with impaired vision to walk and read with ease and comfort.

Should any Lady or Gentleman wish to consult Mr. M. at their own residence, on applying a day previous he will wait on them free of any consultation fee.

Address, ADELPHI HOTEL, Near the Byculla Railway Station Bombay

P.S.—Mr. M. has also Binocular Race Glasses, of a great magnifying power, of a small size, to be able to carry them in the pocket. They contain 12 lenses, instead of 6 as usual.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA and CHINA.—The current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Do. 3 do. at 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Do. 4 do. at 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. Demand do. at 1s. 11¾d. do.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Akyab, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Hankow.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 1st December) at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 :—

All letters should be addressed and hoondies made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

Bombay, 1st July, 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—
Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11⅛ per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11⅜ "
3	do.	1/11¼ "
2	do.	1/11⅛ "
1	do.	1/11 "
On demand		1/10⅞ "
On Scotland		1/10⅝ "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5
Do.	24	do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital £3,200,000
Paid up Capital 3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

London.	Saigon.
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France).	Hongkong.
Bourbon (Reunion).	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

STANHOPE PHAETON.—For SALE, a new Stanhope Phaeton (made by one of the best London Manufacturers), hung on elliptic springs, painted and lined green, head with roll-up back, brass furniture, pole and chains. For price and other particulars apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane.

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At reduced price, 10 annas per shilling.

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